THE
IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER,
$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II. Statesville, N. C., Friday, January 7, 1859. No. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.
HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, Ia., writes, 2d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1855.
SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.
DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.
Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY

☞ Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. Santos & Co., Norfolk, N. F. Rives, Petersburg Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, D. B. & J. L. Gaither, Newton, W. H. Michal, Lincolnton and Druggists and dealers in Medicine, every, where. For sale by
H. W. AYER, Statesville
May 1 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by pecial Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, consulting Surgeon, HOWARD Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
45 *Secretary.* *President*

Jenkins & Ayer,

Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House. All work warranted. 'Dick' is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit" 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms, modeate.
Statesville, Jan. 16. tf

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Stockton & Morrison, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will make immediate payment. Settlements can be made with either of us.

JOS. W. STOCKTON,
WM. H. MORRISON,
Statesville, August 7th, '58.

SIMONTON HOUSE.

THE subscribers having become lessees of this spacious New

HOTEL

located near the public Square and Court-House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first class Hotel in the Union.

MRS. M. A. WREN & SON,
July 3d. 31tf

LIVERY

STA- -BLE.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

We having obtained the extensive stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally, that we are prepared to hire horses and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons wanting conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the proprietors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.

BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.
33—tf

McLEAN HOUSE,

Statesville, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to,
STATESVILLE,
can be accommodated with MEALS at 25 cents each, and comfortable **Lodgings** at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms.

Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN,

DR. Y. S. DEAN,

Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office.
Statesville, N. C. 2

HERE WE ARE—AGAIN!!
I have just received a fresh stock of

Juvenile Books—

Southern Harmony,
Carmina Sacra,
Presbyterian Psalmodist, etc.
—ALSO—
Candies. Raisins Cigars. &c

All of which I will sell for C a s h—at the lowest figures. Call and see me.
Oct 19 51tf H. W. AYER.

Wanted,

1000 Bushels Dried Apples, peeled
500 " " Peaches, ditto.
Highest market price given.
p'r 11th 41tf J. F. ALEXANDER & CO

Mullets.

We have 3 bbls. fine Mullets on hand, for sale cheap.

Also,

A good Buggy and Harness,
Which can be bought very low for cash or good paper.

Salt.

Just received a large lot, cheap, for CASH.
J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

10 000 Pounds

Old Castings and Scraps of Iron, in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a ½ cent per pound, in Goods.
JOS. W STOCKTON.
Oct 18 51

3,000 bushels Wheat WANTED.

Wanted,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which *Salisbury cash prices will be paid.*
O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

Blanks.

MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in his

ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858, tf-26

DR. H. KELLY,

Offers his Professional services to the public.

Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

Harness Making,
AT OLIN.
WEAVER BRO'S,

Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in O L I N, a large assortment of

Harness, Bridles,
Collars, and everything else,

usually kept in a *Harness* establishment.

We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying else where. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposites of *Harness*, at Statesville, with J. W Woodward; Liberty *Hill*, with *A.* Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & co.; Jonesville, with Tho's T. Maxwell.
October 1st 44 1y

Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH,
Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL MACHINERY—such as steam or water Burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the Milling business he flatters himself that, he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction, in the business of grinding. He would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredell County, N. C.

☞ **Valuable Land**
FOR SALE

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of **200 acres** more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Baley, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwellling Houses, Kitchen, Negroe houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase *Land*, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH,
Nov 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

NEWBERN GAZETTE

This popular Family and Literary Journal is one of the LARGEST, and pronounced by the press, ONE OF THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST IN North Carolina. The services of a valuable corps of

Contributors and Reporters

have been engaged, many of whom rank among the most able and scientific writers in America. The Editor makes no boast that it is "the best paper in the world!"—but earnestly and confidently commends it to the patronage of a liberal public, with the assurance that nothing shall be withheld to merit their warmest interest in its prosperity.

☞ A $100 GOLD MEDAL has been offered for the best original Story of about seventy-five pages foolscap paper—and will be awarded by three disinterested gentlemen, on the first of December.

Now is the time to subscribe, in order to begin with the PRIZE STORIES.

Address T. R. MURRAY, Editor and Pro'r.
Newbern, N. C., September, 1858.

New
MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM,
Practical Marble Cutter,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE-TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

AMREICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c, at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.
November 5, 1858 49tf

Job Work.

Poetry.

Selected for the Express.

Sentiments of the Beautiful.

"The Beautiful lives in the depths of the Soul."

The sunbeam may smile on the delicate flower,
The zephyr of evening may breathe on the bower,
The music of waters may murmur along
And fill the calm air with the melody of song,
But still, if the soul is not warmed by that smile,
If zephyrs are powerless this heart to beguile—
If music of waters, unheeded, may roll,
The beautiful lives not in the depths of the soul.

The brow of the belle may be white as the snow,
Her lips like the flower of the cypress may glow,
Her voice in soft cadence may fall on the ear,
Her eye of bright azure be dim with a tear,
But still, if her heart is not pure as her brow,
If red lips have uttered, and broken their vow,
If tears are but passion she cannot control,
The beautiful lives not in the depths of the soul.

With form like Apollo, a youth may be blest,
The fire of ambition may glow in his breast;
His language be eloquent, touching and free,
His station exalted and honored may be,
But still, if revenge in his bosome abide,
Companion of ignorance, vanity, pride,
Should the dark wave of crime like a broad river [roll,
The beautiful lives not in the depths of the soul.

When glories of nature, and beauties of art,
Shall find a response in the depths of the heart,
When beautiful forms shall but index the mind,
And words that are spoken in kindness be kind,
When Charity, Purity, Friendship and Truth,
Be found with us mortals in age, as in youth,
If heavenly love doth but quicken the whole,
"The beautiful lives in the depths of the soul."

Newton, Nov 8, '58.

Miscellany.

The Salt Mines of Cracow.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

After descending two hundred and ten feet we saw the first veins of rock salt, in a bed of crumbled clay and sandsone. Thirty feet more and we were in a world of salt. Level galleries branched off from the foot of the staircase; overhead a ceiling of solid salt, under foot a floor of salt, and on either side dark gray walls of salt, sparkling here and there with minute crystals. Lights glimmered ahead, and on turning the corner we came upon a gang of workmen, some hacking away at the solid floor, others trundling wheelbarrows with the precious cubes. Here was the chapel of St. Anthony, the oldest in the mines—a byzantine excavation, supported by columns with altar, crucifix, and life-like statues of saints, apparently in black-marble, but all as salt as Lot's wife, as I discovered on putting my tongue to the nose of John the Baptist. The humid air of this upper story of the mines has damaged some of the saints. Francis, especially, is running away like a dip candle, and all of his head is gone except the chin.

The arms of Joseph are dropping off as if he had the Norwegian leprosy, and Lawrence has deeper scars than his grid-iron could have made, running up and down his back. A Bengal light turned at the altar, brought into sudden life this strange temple, which presently vanished into darkness, as if it had never been seen.

I cannot follow, step by step, our journey of two hours through the labyrinths of this wonderful mine. It is a bewildering maze of galleries, grand halls, stair cases, and vaulted chambers, where one loses all sense of distance or direction, and drifts along blindly in the wake of his conductor. Everything is solid salt, except where great peers of hewn logs had been built up to support some threatening roof, or vast chasms, left in quarrying, were bridged across. As we descended to lower regions, the air became more dry and agreeable, and the saline walls more pure and brilliant.—One hall, one hundred and eight feet high, resembled a Grecian theatre, the traces of blocks taken out in regular layers representing the seats for the spectators. Out of a single hall one million hundred weight of salt had been taken, or enough to supply the forty million inhabitants im Austria one year.

Two obelisks of salt commemorated the visit of Francis I. and his Empress in another spacious irregular vault, through which we passed by a wooden bridge resting on piers of a crystaline rock. After we had descended to the bottom of the chamber, a boy ran along above with a Bengal light burning throwing flashes of blue lustre on the obelisks, on the sacred walls, vast arches, the entrance of the deeper halls, and the far roof, fretted with the picks of the workmen. The effect was magical—wonderful. Even the old Prussian, who had the face of an exchange broker, exclaimed, as he pointed upward, "It is like a sky full of cloud lambkins." Presently we entered another and loftier chamber, yawning downward like the mouth of hell, with cavernous tunnels opening out of the further end. In these tunnels the workmen, half naked, with torches in their hands, wild cries, fire-works, and the firing of guns (which here so reverberates in the imprisoned air that one can feel every wave of sound,) gave a rough representation of the infernal regions, for the benefit of the crowned heads who visit the mines. The effect must be indeed diabolical. Even we, unexceptional characters as we were, looked truly unearthly in our ghostly garments, amid the livid glare of the fire works.

A little further, we struck upon a lake four fathoms deep, upon which we embarked in a heavy square boat and entered a gloomy tunnel, over the entrance of which was inscribed in salt letters, "good luck to you." In such a place the motto seemed ironical. "Abandon hope, all ye that enter here!" would have been more appropriate. Midway in the tunnel, the halls at each end were suddenly illuminated, and a crash, as of a hundred cannons bellowing through the hollow vaults, shook the air and water in such wise that our boat had not ceased trembling when we landed in the further hall. A tablet inscribed—"Heartily welcome!" salutes us on landing. Finally, at the depth of 450 feet, our journey ceased, although we were but half way to the bottom. The remainder is a wilderness of shafts, galleries, and smaller chambers, the extent of which we only only conjecture. We then returned through scores of tortuous passages to some vaults where a lot of gnomes, naked to the hips, were busy with pick, mallet, and wedge, blocking out and separating the solid pavement.

The process is quite primitive, and scarcely differing from that of the ancient Egyptians in quarrying granite. The blocks are first marked out on the surface by a series of grooves.—One side is then deepened to the required thickness, and wedges being inserted under the block, it is soon split off. It is then split transversely into wedges of one hundred weight each, in which form it is ready for sale. Those intended for Russia are rounded on the edges and corners until they acquire the shape of large cocoons, for convenience of transportation into the interior of the country. The number of workmen employed in the mines is fifteen hundred, all of whom belong to the "upper crust"—that is, they live on the outside of the world. They are divided into gangs, and relieved every six hours. Each gang quarries out, on an average, a little more than one thousand hundred weight of salt in that space of time, making the annual yield of four millions five hundred thousand weight! The men we saw were fine, muscular, healthy looking fellows, and the officer, in answer to my questions, stated that their sanitary condition was quite equal to that of the field laborers.—Scurvey does not occur among them, and the equality of the temperature of the mines—which stands at 54 deg. Fahrenheit all the year around has a favorable effect upon such as are predisposed to disease of the lungs. He was not aware of any peculiar form of disease induced by the substance in which they work, notwithstanding where the air is humid salt crystals form upon the wood work. The wood, I may here remark, never rots, and where untouched, retains it qualities for centuries. The officer explicitly denied the story of men having been born in these mines, and having gone through life without ever mounting to the upper world. So there goes another interesting fiction of our youth.

It requires a stretch of imagination to conceive the extent of this salt bed. As far as explored, its length is two and a half English miles, its breadth a little over half a mile, and its solid depth a little over six-hundred feet below the surface, and is then interrupted by sandstone, such as form the peaks of the Caparthian mountains. Below this there is no probability that it again reappears. The general direction is east and west, dipping rapidly at its western extremity, so that it may, no doubt, push much further in that direction. Notwithstranding the immense amount already quarried—and it will be better understood when I state that the aggregate length of the shafts and galleries amount to 440 miles—it is estimated that at the present rate of exploration, the known supply cannot be exhausted under 300 years. The tripitate treaty, on the partition of Poland, limits Austria to the present amount—four millions five hundred thousand hundred weight annually—of which she is bound to supdly thirty thousand hundred weight to Prussia, and eight hundred thousand to Russia, leaving over three millions hundred weight to herself. This sum yields her a net revenue from these mines, of two millions florins, ($1,000 000,) annually.

It is not known how this wonderful deposit—more precious than gold—was originally discovered. We know that it was worked in the twelfth century, and perhaps much earlier. The popular faith has invented several miracles to account for it, giving the merit to favorite saints. One, which is gravely published in the "History of Cracow," states that a Polish King, who wooed a princess Elizabeth of Hungary (not the saint of Wartburg) in the tenth century asked what she would choose as a bridal gift from him. Something that would most benefit his people. The marriage ceremony was performed in one of the salt mines of Transylvania. Soon after being transferred to Cracow, Elizabeth went out to Wielicaka, surveyed the ground, and after choosing a spot, commanded the people to dig. In the course of a few days they found a salt crystal, which the Queen caused to be set in her wedding ring, and wore till the day of her death. She must have been a wonderful geologist for those days. The bed actually follows the Caparthians, appearing at intervals in small deposits, into Transylvania, where there are extensive mines. It is believed, also, that it stretches on northward into Russian Poland. Some years ago the bank of Warsaw expended large sums in boring for salt near the Austrian frontier. There was a great deal of excitement and speculation for a time; but although the mineral was found, the cost of quarrying it was too great, and the enterprize was dropped.

The Confession of a Nurse.

I'm dying, doctor—I find it.—You're sure I am dying, ain't you?" interrupted she, changing her solemn tones for very shrill ones; you're quite sure" "We are sure of nothing," said I, gravely.; "I know," exclaimed she bitterly, relapsing into her melancholy phase again; "that is what all you doctors say; but it means death. Oh, sir, I have been a very wicked, wicked woman, indeed.

I have something—I have three things on my mind which it will do me good, I think, to get disburdened of; they will kill me else, I feel, of their own selves; and, sir, I have not a soul in the world to tell them to, only you." So this dreadful old person had, indeed, dragged me out of my warm bed for the purpose of reposing in me a dangerous confidence which my own good nature invited.—"Do you remember the very stout gentleman, Carnabases." "446? pleurisy? left convalescent?" inquired I, from memory. The same, sir. I bled him to death, doctor, at his own house, within a week. His friends paid me by the job, you see, and I was anxious to get it over. "Good heavens!" cried I; "to save yourself a little trouble you committed, then, a cruel murder!" "He went off like a lamb," cried the wretched creature, apologetically. "But there is worse than that: I once gave a young gent four doses of laudanum in one; and you wouldn't a known when he was dead from when he slept; but them was murders, for all that I know."—"They certainly were, miserable woman," cried I; "indignantly; have you yet anything yet more on your mind?" "Hush!" whispered she, pointing to the door; "she's listening; they always does it, bless you; I knows 'em so well. Once—only once as I'm a sinful woman—I smothered a sick man with his pillow; that was for his money; he would have died, any way, because he had the lockjaw. Now," added she, with a long drawn sigh, and after a pause, "I feel somewhat better and more comfortable-like—thanks to you, sir."

The patient had sank back from her sitting posture, as if exhausted with this terrible narration; but I read in her anxious eyes that she still had something more to say. Presently she again broke silence, and, this time, the emphasis with which she spoke was mingled with a tone of gratitude. She desired to recompense me, I suppose for my prompt attention and interest, and delivered herself of this advice: "When *your* time comes, doctor, and your friends send the *nuss*, don't let them pay her by the job."

The Causes of Crime.

Noticing several frightful crimes in three of our principal cities, the Louisville Journal remarks that all those deeds of horror are sad evidences of the improper training of our young men. It might have added, "and of our young women also."

We believe that our contemporary has correctly indicated the source of these terrible outrages. The truth is, that a pernicious and radical error pervades the entire system of youthful training in America. The two prominent and glaring defects of that system are, first, the lack of moral teaching, and next over indulgence. There is scarcely one in a hundred families which pays regular and strict attention to the inculcation of moral and religious precepts in the minds of its youthful members. Boys and girls are alike reared with the dimmest and most obscure perceptions of their obligations towards society and their Maker. They are instructed to some extent in various branches of merely human knowledge, and in the course of their education they obtain passing and evanescent glimpses of holier and more important truths; but rarely, indeed, is a sedulous and persevering effort made to create in their understanding and their will those fundamental convictions of right and wrong by the rigid observance of which they can alone expect peace of mind and happiness here and hereafter. Their intellects, indeed, are enlarged, but their hearts are abandoned to all the vicious and impure passions of our fallen and grovelling nature. Hence, American children too frequently grow up with few faint ideas of duty and virtue, and are left in their conduct through life to the guidance of unchastened desires rather than to the suggestions of an ever-wakeful and enlightened conscience. Is it at all surprising that so faulty a system of training should eventuate in folly, dissipation, and frivolous pursuits, or darken into horrid vice and revolting crime?

Over-indulgence is a potent auxiliary to imperfect training. Our boys and girls are scarcely out of their swaddling-clothes ere they are treated as young gentlemen and incipient ladies. While yet under the discipline of the teacher's ferrule they conceive themselves competent to take their places in society. Boys of sixteen talk politics, frequent public amusements, smoke cigars, and imbibe intoxicating fluids. Girls of fourteen or fifteen chatter scandal, are fastidious and elegant in their toilet, play the woman, prate of marriage, and converse among themselves about their beaux. Long before the years of discretion have arrived both sexes know too much. Beardless youths are converted into rakish men of the world, and simpering misses who ought still to wear pantalettes, are thoroughly grounded in the arts of flirtation and coquetry. To anticipate modesty, propriety, moral rectitude, and a sense of religious responsibility from such materials would be about as reasonable as to expect to find humanity in a tiger, courage in a hare, or genius in an idiot.

Seven-eighths of the crimes which the press is constantly compelled to record proceed from these two sources of misery and vice. As long as parents and guardians shrink from the performance of their duty, so long will the evil continue unchecked. It is impossible to plant brambles and gather roses. No one can habitually swallow poison with impunity.

Children, if surrendered to the anarchial government of their own bad passions, will necessarily become vicious in youth, and depraved in manhood. If untaught the essential restraints of morality and religion, they must inevitably lapse into the worst of habits, and any apparent conformity to the accepted canons of life will arise less from settled conviction than from the fear of the law. If a boy abstain from avenging a fancied wrong by the bowie-knife or pistol, because he dreads the prison or the scaffold, it is evident that if that terror were removed he would rush headlong into murder; but if he refrains from the indulgence of a furious animal wrath, because he knows it to be an infringement of divine and moral law, he is protected from crime by a panoply a million times more impregnable than any which the laws can furnish.

If a young lady who indulges in gossip, scandal, and back-biting is simply told that the practice is unbecoming and vulgar, she may abandon the habit for fear of censure; but if she is well indoctrinated in the belief that slander and evil-speaking are violations of divine precepts, her reform will be assuredly lasting, because grounded in conscience. And thus we might illustrate at any length the efficacy of moral training and the certain and miserable consequence ensuing upon its total neglect.

Until parents take to heart these primary truths and apply them diligently in the culture of their children's minds and hearts we can see no prospect of marked improvement. The jail and the penitentiary are institutions of human weakness and wickedness. Let men learn to amend their lives and these hideous emblems of an imperfect civilization will disappear. Moral reform must proceed from within—not outwardly. Make men better, and the prisons will fall to ruins from dilapidation and disuse.—Teach the rising generation to fear God and obey his commandments, and crime will progressively diminish.

New Orleans Bee.

Perception.

☞ It is extraordinary how many defects we can discern in a friend after we have quarreled with him. The same remark applies to a woman upon receiving the "mitten."

THE

IREDELL EXPRESS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Statesville, Friday, January 7, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage-stamps taken as money.

PROSECTUS

OF

THE IREDELL EXPRESS,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

IN

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.,

BY

EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At $2 a year, in advance.

THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED DECEMBER 3, 1858.

The Express is now one of the largest, neatest, and best papers published in the State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality. It will be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the Development of the Resources of Western North Carolina. Ample Congressional and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Domestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world.

The Express will advocate **Whig Principles**, as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of American Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union. Corruption, either in the General Government, or any party administering it, will be fearlessly exposed and denounced, and reformation demanded in the name of our injured country. Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been strengthening its chains by falsehood to the present day, humbugging the people by deceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible, its manacles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves.

The Express being the only WHIG JOURNAL published in this Congressional District, the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more than a common desire to patronize and sustain an advocate of their cherished principles within the District, we appeal to them, as well as to our friends in other portions of the country, to lend us their timely aid, that the Express may have a wide circulation, both at home and abroad, as a messenger of usefulness.

In Overlooking

Our mail-book we find that there are many persons, whose first year's subscription to the Express has either expired or is drawing to its close, without their having made payment—this we do not object to: but we will inform all such of our patrons, as are in arrears to us that, we shall now stand in need of all the little amounts which may be coming to us from them, (for which they will find bills enclosed in this issue, unless they were before sent,) and we hope the sums will be forwarded or paid in to us without delay. This will enable the editors to fulfil their own obligations, and conduct their business well.

New Post Offices

Have been established at Elk Shoal, Alexander county, and New Sterling, Iredell county, N. C. They are served with a mail from Statesville every Thursday morning.

Congress and the Legislature.

These two bodies having taken a recess of about ten days, to enjoy the holidays, convened again for business the forepart of the present week, and the public may reasonably expect to learn something of their labors at an early day.

A Liquor Law.

We learn says the Winston Sentinel, that a bill is before the Legislature requiring that when ten individuals, citizens of any town or common school district, shall make application to the county court to order an election to be held for the town or districts so applying on the first Thursday in August next following, and in the event of a majority of the voters of said town or District shall declare against the privilege of retailing spiritous liquors, it shall be made a penal offense for any one to engage in the business of selling intoxicating liquor within the limits of the said town or District.

North Carolina Gold.

We were shown on Saturday, says the Richmond Whig of Monday, a specimen of of North Carolina gold, weighing ten and a half ounces, and almost perfectly pure. It was taken from the mines belonging to Mr. Christian, in Montgomery county, and is certainly the handsomest specimen we have ever seen. Mr. Christian has taken out thirty thousand dollars worth of the ore in the course of three months, and at a cost of only a few hundred dollars. His mines are believed to be most inexhaustible. They were discovered in August last, and he has just been offered for them in New York three hundred thousand dollars, which he refused to take.

Government Appointments.

The following public officers in North Carolina have been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate: James E. Gibble collector at Beaufort; James T. Miller, collector at Wilmington; and Hiram R. Nixon, surveyor of the port of Wilmington.

Our Controversy with Great Britain.

The States newspaper has published, authoritatively, the views of the Administration with regard to Central America. The purport of the article is that England is about to consummate new treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, in which she voluntarily retires her protectorate of Musquito and surrenders her possessions of the Ruatan islands. This effected, the contested construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty will become obsolete, rendering its abrogation by us unnecessary.

Concord Female College.

The Spring Session of this institution opened on the 5th instant, under very flattering auspices and fairer prospects than ever dawned upon the school before. We are informed that the number of young ladies entered matriculates the first day was over 100 and that the number is expected to double in the next two weeks. Among the many excellent female Colleges in the State this is one of the best, and we are gratified to learn of its well-merited success.

W. H. Wyatt's Drug Store, Salisbury.

We are requested to invite public attention to the new advertisement of the above named wholesale establishment. Mr. Wyatt is a gentlemanly and accommodating Druggist, as they are usually, and he keeps on hand a large assortment in his line.

☞ **The first shad of the season, says the Salisbury Banner, was served up on Saturday, at the Carolina Hotel, Wilmington.**

Rev. W. B. Pressly

Will hold Divine service in the Court-House, in this place, on Sabbath next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Christmas

Came and went, in this place, without producing much excitement. Ours, is a very quiet and order-loving community, and in no wise inclined to noise-making, less to dram-drinking. The juveniles, no doubt, hung their stockings in the chimney corners, and received the usual presents from Santa Claus, and many young beaux called upon their loves.

Our "Imp" said he felt disinclined to issue the customary "Address" having been but recently "sacked" by his sweet-heart. Poor fellow!

Agricultural Meeting, on Saturday.

Do not forget to attend the meeting which is to be held at the Court House, on Saturday the 8th instant, at noon, for the purpose of organising a County Agricultural Society for Iredell. It is a matter in which our farmers and mechanics are supposed to be deeply interested.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

A general overhauling of several worthy sitting members in the present Legislature affecting their right to seats in that body, following the ejectment of Mr. Haywood, of the county of Wake, who at the time of his election was a Clerk and Master in Equity, will come off at the Capitol in a few days.

On the 21st of December last, Mr. Faribault, of Wake, introduced the following resolution, which we find in the Register:

Resolved, That the Com. on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire if Thomas Settle, Esq., does not, or did not at the time of his election to a seat in this House hold the office of County Solicitor in one of the counties of this State; and that they inquire if the said Thomas Settle, Esq., Hon. John Kerr and Hon. John M. Morehead, were not, at the time of the election, Trustees of the University of this State; that they inquire if W. T. Dortch and Erwin A. Thompson are not Directors on the part of the State in one or more Railroad Companies of this State; that they inquire if James H. Foy is not, or was not, at the time of his election, a Post Master in the county of Onslow, and if R. E. Reeves, was not at the same time, and is not now, a Post Master in the county of Surry; that they inquire if B. M. Baxter is not, or was not, at the time of his election, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Currituck; And that said committee also report whether said gentlemen holding said offices were not constitutionally ineligible to a seat in this House at the time of their election; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hall, of Warren, moved to postpone indefinitely. Rejected by ayes 37, nays 63.

Mr. Morehead was rather amused by the resolution than otherwise. He was not very much alarmed. When the other seats were contested he would have had no objection to being put out of his then uncomfortable seat, but happily he had made a change and was now very comfortably situated. He thought they had better include Railroad contractors also, and that would get him still further. But, seriously, he thought the proper time to have investigated this matter was, when the House had little or nothing to do, but to take it up now when they were about to proceed to business would be to produce unnecessary delays. Although he differed from the gentleman whose seat has been vacated, yet he never knew so young a man to do himself so much credit in an argument.

Mr. Faribault. It was a source of great surprise to find the resolution meeting with so much opposition. He thought as a record had been made in one instance, it ought to be made in all who held their seats on a similar foundation.

He was followed by Messrs. Kerr and Foy Mr. Hall, of Warren, had made the motion to postpone because he thought the public interests were to be served by it. Too much time had been already wasted on these contested seats.

Mr. Spear was surprised to hear the gentleman from Warren take such a positon—he who at the first of the session had been so anxious to rein up members. He, (Mr. S.) through the gentleman,s influence had to go before the Committee, and now he was in favor of all who held their seats unlawfully doing the same.

Mr. Hall, of Warren, said he had brought forward the resolution referred to as a set off against that of the gentleman from Stanley.

Messrs. Morehead, Faribault and Martin followed. Mr. Martin said that in 1838 Mr. Dockery and others were brought up for being post masters. The resolution was rferred to a committee and there it staid. He moved to lay above resolution on the table. Rejected. Ayes 22, nays 70.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out all as to Trustees and Railroad Directors

Mr. Scales was for all or none. Thought it was a matter of justice to those gentlemen whose names were brought forward that they who treated should be also included—for instance, the whole General Assembly.

Mr. McKay moved to strike out as to the Speaker.

Mr. Settle; (Mr. Ferebee had been in the chair since the introduction of the resolution) asked to make a few remarks by leave of the House. (leave from all parts of the House.) He said, that he must express his regret at the introduction of the resolution. Under other circumstances, he should not hesitate to court an investigation. It was with such feelings he viewed the matter. Yet he had no right to complain though the question had slept for years exactly in the same position and was sprung upon him now. It might have been investigated at any time from the period he first took his seat in the House. But, nevertheless, he had no fears, and when the proper time came, all he would ask would be the indulgence of the House to vindicate his right in a proper manner. Such was due to himself and the body over which he had the honor to preside.

Mr. Dortch had no objection to as much investigation as they wanted to make.

Amendments were rejected.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, proposed to strike out "Privileges and Elections" and insert "Judiciary."

Messrs. Faribault and Outlaw opposed it. It was rejected.

An amendmeat to instruct the committee to report facts alone was also rejected. The resolution then passed. Yeas 91, Nays 13.

The Inauguration.

Taking advantage of the holidays, we, the Junior, hopped into one of the fine coaches of the W. N. C. Rail Road Company, on Friday morning last, bound for the Oak City and to witness the inauguration of Gov. Ellis as Chief Magistrate of the Old North State. A few dashes of the iron steed, and we were at Salisbury, thence by the N. C. Road to Lexington, Thomasville, High Point, Jamestown, Greensboro', &c., and passed in rapid succession until we reached the "Shops," where a magnificent dinner, at the hotel of Miss Hilliard, awaited the passengers by the train. A half hour was spent here very pleasantly at the dining-table, and with two old friends, Messrs. Hislop and Worth. "All aboard," and soon we were whizzing away over one of the best railroads in the United States, to our destination, and arrived at Raleigh at 4 P. M. The day was rainy, but the cars were as comfortable as those floating palaces on the Mississippi, than which no conveyance, by land or water, can afford more luxurious ease.

On the morning of the 1st of the new year the sun rose in visible obscurity among eastern vapors, which were soon exhaled by his rays, and a glorious day was revealed for the august occasion. The two Houses of the Legislature being assembled in the Commons Hall, at 12 o'clock, the oath of office was administered to Gov. Ellis in due form, by his Hon. Chief Justice Pearson, in the presence of a large auditory, among whom, and like roses in winter, were many beautiful and superbly dressed ladies, and whose charms have haunted our brain ever since.

It was our first visit to the capital of our adopted State, [we are a Mississippian by birth,] and a down-right handsome City is Raleigh, with its noble Capitol, charitable institutions, palatial residences, merchant princes, well-kept hotels, railroads, pretty women, and manufactories.

On Monday the two Houses were occupied in discussing several questions which were introduced previous to the holidays; among them the Danville Connection.

Tuesday morning found us en route for home, where we arrived in due time, much pleased with the panorama which so recently passed before our vision.

The Election in Wake.

At an election held in Wake county on the 30th ultimo, for a member of the House, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the ousting of Mr. Haywood, Henry Mordecai, Esq. was duly elected and has taken his seat in the Legislature. He is a democrat.

The Coalsfield Road.

We were pleased to learn, by the latest accounts from Raleigh, that the probability of the Legislature lending the credit of the State to this Road was almost certain, by endorsing their bonds for $400.000, taking a mortgage upon the property for security.

The Inaugural of Gov. Ellis

Will be found in this issue. It came to us in the Raligh Standard. With time only to read in the proof, we can offer no rmarks concerning it—presume the Message is very good.

Heavy Robberies at the Yarboro' Hotel.

On Christmas morning, a number of boarders at the Yarborough House, in Raleigh, awoke to find that they had been robbed, during the night, of all their loose change. One gentleman had $300 and a gold watch stolen from him, and several others were relieved of smaller sums — The whole amount stolen was nearly $800, and three gold watches. The robbery was doubtless perpetrated by some expert hotel thief, as all of those who were robbed found their doors locked in the morning just as they had left them upon retiring the night before. No clue to the theft.

Terrible Railroad Accidents in Georgia

On the morning of the 31st Dec., the train from Macon ran off two miles from Columbus. The fireman and wood passer were killed instantly, and G. W. Smith, Engineer, had his jaw broken. The other passengers were uninjured.

The morning train to Macon ran off at Odums mill, the culvert giving way. J. H. Miller, Engineer, the fireman, wood-passer, and conductor Snell, were killed. Several passengers were drowned. About a dozen were saved; supposed to be thirty on board.

Correspondence.

For the Express.

Vacation Jottings.

Home and Vacation are the sweetest words in the student's vocabulary. When worn down by the dull routine of school-room duties, bright anticipations of a quiet sojourn at home, and the happy memories of vacations past rise like oases in his desert life;—aye, green spots they are in memory's waste around which the heart delights to linger. The most blissful feeling of which humanity is susceptible is the pure consciousness of being loved.—Then envy not him whose cold heart feels not the genial influence of affection. Trust not such an one. He is a stranger to the ennobling emotions of friendship. *His* bosom never swells and throbs with delight as he rises over the last hill and home appears in view. He never felt a thrill of joy as a father welcomes him home with a smile, or as a mother embracing him thanks heaven for the safe return of her child. But with you, my reader, it is different. You have been absent and know that every thing about the old homestead has twined themselves around your heart's string with hooks of steel. With you a brother's greeting or a sister's kiss is happiness. The "darkies" are pleased to see "how young massa is growed," and even Rover wags you a cordial—"how d'y' do?"—this is pleasure; and you feel that Rover is a noble dog, and that Sam, Tom, and all the negroes, even that little bowlegged imp have an affection for you. Love begets love—does it not? You love neither oysters nor cabbages, but if an oyster or a cabbage head had a soul and loved you, I verily believe you would love it in return.

Pardon my exordium. and read on, but I protest that I know not what you will find in the *jottings*. "Perhaps they may turn out a song, perhaps turn out a sermon." Not long ago I spent a night in the flourishing little town of Statesville. The railroad track is now in fine working order to this place.—A new impetus has been given to trade, and vigor, life and improvement is stamped on all its features. Its citizens are kind, hospitable, and intelligent. After a comfortable night's lodgings and a good breakfast, I seated myself in a passenger coach for a days's travel Eastward. Mr. C. most kindly supplied me with Harper to enliven the tediun of a car ride. It was an interesting number. I looked at all the pictures, dived into the inimitable Drawer, glanced over the rollicking "E. Z. Chair," amused myself over the graphic sketches of "Winter in the South,' and then turned to the "Virginians." This is one of the few novels that is worth the reading. It is a simple story, almost without a plot,—quite dissimilar in this respect to Bulwer's.—The development of events in the tale is slow, but the interest flags not. Perhaps no where else can we find so vivid and finished a portraiture of English life a century ago. And apart from this, Lord Chesterfield, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Franklin, Gen. Wolfe, and Gen. Washington, move across the stage imparting a historic interest to the story: and more lovable girls you will not find than Miss Theo and Hetty.

The Railroad from Statesville to Hillsboro', passes through one of the very best sections of the State. Flourishing little villages are springing up at almost every depot; and better still, no portion of the State is so well supplied with good female schools.

We leave Concord Female College at our start; a handkerchief flutters to the breeze as we are whirled by the beautiful "Glen Anna"; at High Point we see numbers of little lasses peeping out to see if father or brother has not come. Then the College and Edgeworth at Greensboro' are two of the best Seminaries in the State. Many other Schools scattered along the road are deserving of an honorable mention.

After passing Greensboro' I found on board companions more interesting than Harper, more captivating than even Thackeray's heroines. Time and space vanished, and we soon hauled up at the Shops one of the prittiest and most interesting places on the road.—"Twenty minutes for dinner," cries the conductor; and we are soon seated at one of the best furnished tables we ever saw at a railroad eating house.—This we fully anticipated since we knew that the proprietor was the veritable Miss Nancy, of Southern reputation, long and most favorably known as a caterer to the public palate in Chapel Hill. She will lose none of her worthily won laurels in her new home. Among other friends I met at the Shops that charming poetess Luola, and her kind husband.

I left the train at Hillsboro'. This a venerable place, abounding in miserable streets, ugly buildings, talented men and revolutionary incidents. I was soon seated in the mail hack for Chapel Hill—twelve miles distant, which place was reached before sun set. Although this ride was quite in contrast with the one of the morning, although we had muddy roads, a rough going vehicle, a sharp biting wind,—although we occasionally be-elbowed, be-kneed, and be-lapped each other, yet still the trip was not unpleasant. This portly gentleman at my side is Mr. Pereival, the Architect. He is a man of learning, taste and ability; and as an architect has no superiors and few equals in the South. He is superintending the structure of many elegant buildings in the State, and among others the two new College edifices in the Campus at Chapel Hill. The friends of the University will be pleased to learn that the new buildings will be in every way worthy of the present flourishing condition of the Institution.—Beautiful and spacious halls and libraries are to be furnished for the literary societies. The work is going briskly on.

Chapel Hill is one of the prettiest places in the State. Its streets are broad and well lined with shade trees, the dwellings are neat, some beautiful and a more handsome grove is seldom found than the College Campus. Its beautifully gravelled walks are bordered with rich shrubbery, while the tall old oak spreads its wide branches over a gently sloping sward matted with grass.

I left Chapel Hill a little after night on foot. The moon shone in cloudless splendor as I walked briskly along a road as familiar to me as household words. Soon I am welcomed to a fireside where, for the present I take my leave. If this hasty sheet proves readable you shall hear again from

Dec. 28th, '58. QUILP.

La Prairie, Ill., Dece. 17.

Messrs Editors:

I propose giving you a short history of a shooting affair, which took place at Huntsville, a small village about eight miles east of this, day before yesterday. A young lady, by the name of Holiday, armed herself with a revolver and went to the store of a young man of the name of Watts who lived in Huntsville, and demanded of him to marry her or give her eight hundred dollars, alledging, that he had promised her marriage, and if he did not comply with one of the above demands, she would certainly shoot him, and exhibited a pistol. Watts refused to comply, and she being true as steel, leveled the pistol and fired at him, with a deadly aim—the ball entering the breast and coming in contact with a rib, was prevented from proving fatal. This was done in front of Watt's store, and witnessed by several persons who were present. She afterwards declared, that she intended killing him. Miss Holiday, was arrested for the deed, and on appearing before an examining court, she was set at liberty. After her discharge she, still declared that she would kill the destroyer of her peace of mind. They had been traveling together, some time before this, and it was thought there had been too much intimacy between them. From the manner of her acquital, public sentiment, no doubt, was in her favor. So, you will understand that we have heroines out west who, will not allow of deception from the lords of creation.

There is a great variety of population in this state; in our immediate section, there are many North Carolinians, Tennesseeans, Virginians, Pennsylvanians, Ohioans, some Indianians, and numbers of raw Germans, and Irish; indeed the whole west is full of foreigners, some towns have one half or more of that description of population.

Pork packing is nearly over in the west, prices had ranged extremely high, as dear as six-and-a-half, but is now falling, and many, I fear, will quake and tremble on account of it. More hogs have been packed in the west, this season than usual, but owing to the scarcity of corn, they fell short in weight, the farmers having to sell early: if it had have been otherwise, the west would be many thousands of dollars better off—but the people here do not seem to regard it much—they know that they will out-grow these little reverses; one good corn and wheat crop will make them fat and full again.

This is a fast country—things go by steam—they are plowing by steam, in this western world.

One of my neighbors exhibited a Calf at our county fair, in January, six-months old, weighing 800 pounds, and was offered $100 for it. D.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ELLIS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Commons:

The ceremony in which we are about to engage, presents a fitting occasion to render our humble acknowledgments to Almighty God for the many social and political blessings that we have enjoyed under His Providence.

This day we have assembled as a free people, through our representatives, to witness a succession in the office of Chief Executive Magistrate of the State: a succession which, like those preceding it, being effected by the free action of the popular will, presents to the world a renewed evidence that, with us, "all political power is vested in, and derived from the people only."

Based upon this great principle, our political organisation, formed though it was in the most unpropitious hour of a doubtful revolution, has, under Divine superintendence, been sustained and preserved, through almost an entire century; securing to our people the blessings of peace, and presenting, at stated periods, as prescribed by law, the spectacle we are allowed to look upon to-day. From the inauguration of the government to the present time, one Chief Magistrate after another has quietly departed from office, upon the expiration of his term, and his successor has been duly installed, without disturbance or commotion, and with the ready acquiescence of a united people.

During the same period, almost all the nations of the earth, beyond the circle of American States, possessing forms of government similar to our own, have been convulsed by internal violence and discord. In many of them revolution has rapidly succeeded revolution, and war has followed fast in the footsteps of war, devouring with rapacity the blood and substance of their distracted people.

While these obvious truths of history incline our hearts with gratitude towards the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He has so controlled the affairs of men as to avert from this people the calamities that have befallen others, they induce a pleasing contemplation of those principles of our government that have been made the instruments, in the hands of Providence, of effecting for us so distinguished a happiness.

It is this government of the popular will, as ascertained through the medium of the majority, that has secured to us this uninterrupted peace, this unbroken repose, with all their attendant social and domestic blessings. Indeed, it is difficult to perceive how such a government, so long as the people themselves continue virtuous and intelligent, can ever be shaken by internal violence.

Founded in natural reason, the will of the majority commends itself to the judgments of men, and receives a united support, by drawing after it, through a conviction of its justice, the quiet acquiescence of the minority. There is a moral force derived from the well-ascertained judgment of a majority of intelligent freemen, before which no resistance of faction can prove dangerous, and over which no cause of rebellion can ever triumph. And it is a case not to be supposed, that an enlightened people would, at any time, resort to the irregular means of force to effect a desired change in government, when the same might be accomplished by peaceful methods entirely at their discretion.

Well assured, then, are we of the solid foundations upon wich rests our domestic tranquility: And this peace at home is the most reliable safeguard against those external dangers to which nations are liable, since under its gentle influences prosper most the great material interests of the people which constitute that wealth, in which lies the strength of the State. But the superiority over others of a government of a majority is not alone manifested by our own successful example, or the example of those States associated with us in the American Union.—The common consent of mankind furnishes a testimony in behalf of popular government. We oncupy at the present time a stand-point in history, from which, looking back upon events that have passed, and around us on those that are transpiring in the present, we are enabled to measure the triumphant march of democratic principles in every land, and among every people where the lights of civilization have reached, dissolving as they progress those mists that have hung around the minds of men, enchaining, for long ages, the human intellect in the strong bonds of prejudice, and illustrating the beautiful consistency of the Creator's wisdom, who, as He holds men accountable for their actions, has not denied them the capacity for self-government and control.

The just powers of the people are now being widely felt and acknowledged; and it is plain to be seen that the current of governmental reforms, at least in civilized countries, is democratic in its tendencies: and in all States like our own, where the mind has freedom of action, and men are left to follow the convictions of the judgment, these tendencies are more decided and unequivocal in their character.

Believing the democratic to be the true theory of government, I shall ever regard an extension of its teachings amongst us a public blessing. Convinced of the truth of the principle it involves, I do not fear its universal application; and, following principle, would willingly see the popular will brought to bear directly, and without the intervention of agents, upon all questions touching the practical operations of our government, where the same may not be rendered impossible by the interposition of merely physical causes.

Entertaining these sentiments, I can, with entire satisfaction, congratulate you upon a recent advance made in popular government in our State. At the late elections the people were, for the first time, permitted to exercise the privilege of free and universal suffrage; and certainly the result furnishes no circumstance calculated to create apprehensions for the welfare of our political institutions.

In appearing before you to-day, gentlemen, to assume the responsibilities of the high station to which I have been called, I must be indulged in an expression of my profound gratitude towards my fellow-citizens for the signal mark of their confidence in selecting me to fill the first office in their gift—a compliment rendered the more flattering because of the circumstance of their intimate personal acquaintance with me, acquired through years of public service on my part, in an important office, the duties of which brought me in almost daily association with them. Distrustful of my own capacity to discharge to their satisfaction the heavy duties appertaining to this position, I shall, nevertheless, endeavor to make some return for their generous confidence, by maintaining the public honor, and advancing the public welfare, as far as my ability will admit. And I will feel strengthened and encouraged in the discharge of duty, by a perfect assurance, derived from an intimate acquaintance with the people of North Carolina, that honesty of purpose and rectitude of intention in a public officer are more prized by them than exalted talents, and are the surest passports to their confidence and esteem. I come, gentlemen, to the discharge of these high duties at a most interesting period of our history.

In the extraordinary social progress that characterizes the age, North-Carolina has borne her part, in a manner gratifying to her citizens, who ever take pleasure in her moral and physical advancement.

A well directed system of public education, established by law, furnishes primary schools in all parts of our territory; so that, at this day, every child of the State has the means of education placed within its reach. Through the benevolent enterprise of individuals, schools and colleges for instruction in the higher branches of learning have been established in almost every county. The unfortunate and the afflicted, too, have been cared for; and the Institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and the Asylum for the insane will prove enduring monuments of the Christian charity, and virtuous wisdom of your predecessors.

Our educational system is but an index to the state of religion and morals among our people. We may, without self-exaltation, turn our thankful hearts toward the Supreme Being that their growth has so signally prospered in our midst. We are now in the full enjoyment of the rich fruit of that free and universal religious toleration which forms a distinguishing feature of our government; and, instead of the jarring of conflicting sects, we have the harmonious action of all denominations of Christians, in teaching the great truths of practical religion, and introducing that moral training among the people, which is an essential preparation to their exercising properly the functions of self-government.

The material progress of the State has been fully in unison with our intellectual and moral improvement. North-Carolina has now within her limits a line of two thousand miles of safe inland navigation, adapted to the uses of either steam or sailing vessels, which, with six hundred miles of railway, in actual operation, affords convenient market facilities to three-fourths of her population, spread over two-thirds of her territory. Other public enterprises, embracing in their design the entire State, are now in successful progress. And after all the expenditures from the public treasury, necessary to the accomplishment of those objects, it is a fact, as gratifying as it is true, that there exists amongst us, to-day, more individual and public wealth than at any former period.

Upon all whom the people have entrusted with power devolves the responsibility of fostering and protecting these, the most vital interests of the State. Happily for the public welfare upon yourselves, with whom is all legislative power, this burthen principally rests—nowhere can the great interests of the State be so safely reposed as with the representatives of the people.

Whenever Executive action may be proper in connection with these or any of the varied interests of the State, it shall be directed with an object single to the public good, and according to those principles already announced by me to the people upon various occasions.

I indulge an entire confidence that any efforts of mine to add to the efficiency and increase the usefulness of our system of public education will be sustained by the cordial and unanimous approval of our people; so deeply are they impressed with the benefits we derive from it. Upon this subject there is but one wish, and one desire.

Upon the subject of internal improvements there exists some diversity of public sentiment; which fact is well calculated to give rise to the expectation that I will make known, upon this occasion, the views that I entertain, relative to a further prosecution of our public works. It is upon questions where the people are divided in opinion above all others, that they have reason to expect an unreserved avowal of the sentiments entertained by the public servants. I shall endeavor to acquit myself of this duty with a directness and explicitness becoming this solemn occasion, and the important question under consideration.

The views which I recently expressed relative to these enterprises, upon frequent occasions to the public, were such as had been maturely considered after due reflection upon the wants of the State, and our ability to construct such works as are indispensable to a developement of our natural resources; and after a careful review of them, I have no reason now to offer for their modification.

Much as has been done towards the physical developement of the State, some of our chief sources of wealth have not yet been reached. It may admit of doubt whether the iron interest, for example, capable as it certainly is of expansion, is in a more flourishing condition now than when the foundries of Lincoln forged cannon ball that were employed in the battles of the revolution; while our measures of mineral coal, a leading article in the world's commerce have only been sufficiently explored to manifest our neglected riches. An agricultural region, too, of undoubted capabilities, and embracing, perhaps a fourth part of our territory, has thus far made but limited progress, because of its exclusion from the markets of the world.

Due reflection upon facts like these, can leave but little doubt of the policy which our true interests dictate. A great work has been more than half accomplished—a vast enterprise, wisely projected with a view to a system of our own, has, after years of toil, and the expenditure of several millions of money, been forwarded well nigh to completion; and the citizens of this generation are called upon to perform their share of this labor, in which is centered the most cherished hopes of the State, and for which we will have our chief claim upon millions that will come after us, for their gratitude and thanks.

The stern requirements of a progressive civilization impel us to prosecute steadily enterprises like these, which are but such as have been accomplished by other enlightened States, and at this day are regarded as essential to the social advancement of a people.—Standing, as we do, full in the noon-day sun of the civilization of the nineteenth century, we cannot, consistently with the dignity of our own high position, abandon works such as have received the approval of intelligent men in all countries, and which stand forth as the self-evident agents in effecting the most wonderful progress in the moral, social, and political condition of nations that, at any time, marks the history of the world.

And yet, I would not counsel an incautious expenditure of the public money, by embarking in new enterprises "not urgently called for" by the necessities of the public. Indeed, upon the practice of a rigid economy in all appropriations for public purposes, more than upon any one circumstance, depends the successful prosecution of works already commenced.

A careful consideration of the subject, confirms me in the belief that, by the observance of a prudent economy, our public works may be gradually prosecuted to completion, without either embarrassing the public treasury or materially increasing the burdens of taxation.

A more detailed treatment of this subject would be incompatible with the general remarks which I propose to employ upon this occasion. Specific recommendations will be reserved for a more appropriate time.

Upon a subject enlisting the hopes of so many thousands of our people, and in which is involved the material progress of the State, may not the expectation be entertained that a conciliatory policy will be adopted, which will command the approbation of our citizeng generally? There is a peculiar propriety in harmonizing the opinions of the public upon this question, since our system of improvements is designed to obliterate sectional distinctions, and produce a unity of interest and feeling among the people. A compromise policy, upon a fixed and medium ground, would infuse vigor into the prosecution of these enterprises, by the confidence which its moderation and permanency would inspire; removing them at once from the arena of party politics, and placing them above mere sectional jealousies and the machinations of political factions.

In commending a punctilious observance of all the public engagements, I know I but utter a sentiment that animates every bosom within the wide domain of our State. A violation of faith, under any circumstances, is among the most melancholy instances of human infirmity; and, in the case of a State, where the public honor has been accepted as a bond, it becomes a crime without mitigation.

First among the rich inheritances for which we are indebted to a virtuous ancestry, are those just and honorable sentiments planted deeply in the minds and hearts of our people, which hold in abhorrence the very idea of a breach of the public faith.

That this inheritance may pass unimpaired to posterity, I am convinced, will ever be an object of solicitude with the Legislature. Representing, as you do, the sentiments of the people upon this subject, is a sure guaranty that ample provision will be made to meet with promptness and regularity the interest accruing upon the debt of the State; and that the sinking fund, created for the liquidation of the principal upon maturity, will be carefully protected and cherished.

It is perhaps proper that I should make some reference, upon this occasion, to the condition of our State as a member of the Federal Union; and to the relations she sustains towards her associates in the Confederacy.

It is a fact, much to be deplored, that the same tranquility and repose which have so constantly attended our domestic concerns, and under which our varied interests have strengthened and grown, have not so uniformly characterized our association among the States of the Union. Aggressions upon our political rights and private interests, in common with those of other Southern States, by a class of our fellow citizens residing in northern portions of the Confederacy, have given rise to complaints that are well known to all, and engendered animosities destructive of that mutual friendship, which should ever characterise so intimate a relation. Indeed, so determined and persistent have been these aggressions, that the extreme remedy of a disruption of the Union has become to be frequently suggested and familiarly discussed.

Grievous as are the causes of discontent, we are not prepared for the acknowledgment that we cannot enjoy all of our constitutional right in the Union. Should that day unfortunately arrive, but little doubt need be entertained that our people will act as best comports with their interests and honor, and with the sacred memories of the past, to whatever result it may lead.

In the mean time, our bearing in the Confederacy should be in accordance with the consistent and dignified character of the State, and such as becomes a just and Christian people—cultivating amicable relations with associate States, and reciprocating offices of kind and neighborly friendship, at the same time that we manifest a jealous regard for our own political rights, forbearing towards those with whom we are associated in the most elevated pursuits that can engage the attention of men, yet firm in the maintenance of that equality without which any association would be a living badge of shame; tolerant in others of those differences of opinion which result from education, association, climate, soil, and the many causes which tend to influence character in its formation, yet yielding nothing of the convictions of our own judgment; abstaining from hasty and intemperate threats, as inconsistent with the dignity of a sovereign State, yet not slow to protest, firmly and deliberately, against impending injuries; always deliberating considerately and discreetly, resolving with decission, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor, and courage.—Such a course will, at least, gain us the high reward of our own self respect, and may tend to induce a returning sense of justice on the part of such as are disposed to infringe our rights; failing in which, however, it will fortify us before men in whatever position we may think proper to occupy in the events that may follow.

It would subserve no useful purpose to make more particular reference at this time to the unhappy dissensions that exist between the two classes of slave-holding and non slaveholding States; or to speculate upon the disastrous consequences to which they may lead. At no time an agreeable service, I would especially refrain from obtruding them upon your reflections this day. We enter, to day, upon a new year in our brilliant career of self-government, and Americans, everywhere, may well devote it to felicitating each other upon the many happy circumstances that surround our condition.

And, our sacred memories of past sufferings and toils in a common cause, a contemplation of splendid present power and grandeur as a nation, and expectations of the triumphs that yet await this great Republic—sentiments that must fill the minds and breasts of all Americans on this national festive day—there naturally arise hopeful anticipations of the permanence and durability of our political system.

The patriotic emotions which the day excites are calculated to bring to mind another, memorable in the history of the country; a day now fifty-seven years past, when Mr. Jefferson, upon a great occasion, stood before his assembled countrymen, and declared with solemn emphasis: "I believe this the strongest government on earth." His prophetic wisdom, which has so often proved a beacon light to the people of the country, guiding them in times of imminent peril to a secure haven, is well calculated to inspire us with encouragement and hope in our present embarrassment.

There is a strong common sense among the American people which is not quick to desert them, and which triumphs over obstacles and solves intricate political questions that perplex the mere theorist in governmental science.—Upon this good sense, under Heaven, may we not securely rely for the preservation of our present happy political organization, dispensing to a remote posterity the same blessings we have enjoyed under it, and fulfilling that high destiny among men which heaven has ordained it?

I will now, gentlemen, in obedience to the constitution, subscribe, in your presence, the oaths of office, relying upon an infinite power for wisdom and strength to enable me to discharge properly the solemn obligations they impose; and, for a benignant judgment of my official action, trusting to the indulgence of a generous people.

At the conclusion of his address, Gov. Ellis was greeted with the warmest applause.

The oaths were then administered by Chief Justice Pearson and subscribed in the presence of the Assembly. The Governor, Ex-Governors, &c., took their departure, the Senators returned to the Senate chamber in the order in which they had arrived, and both branches of the Legislature immediately afterwards adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday.

Steam Carriages in London.

On Thursday, July 29, 1858, an experiment was made on the Westminster road, and witnessed by thousands of spectators, who seemed much interested and astonished on seeing a steam engine traversing the streets of London. The machine was steered

by a person who stood in front, and handled a wheel about the size and appearance of those used on our river steamboats, but made of metal. The other men were at the end of the engine, one acting as stoker, and his companion assisting at a kind of brake when it was necessary to turn. This was all the manual aid required for its progress. Attached was a truck or platform on wheels, loaded with packages of several tons weight. It proceeded from the manufactory of Maudslay & Field, along the Westminster road to their wharf, close to Westminster bridge, and here it was guided round with the utmost ease, and without a moment's delay. The engine is the invention of a Mr. Bray, who has obtained a patent. It is adapted to travel up or down hill, and its speed may be increased at pleasure. On this occasion it went through the throng of carriages and people at a walking pace, and it was several times stopped and then got in motion, showing it to be perfectly safe, and easy of control.

The extent to which this new application of steam power may be made available, cannot at present be determined; but in the case of the engineers who have matured its construction, its use has been practically demonstrated. Those immense masses of iron work produced at the workshops of Maudslay & Field, gigantic boilers, and other machinery, weighing many tons, when removed, had to be drawn by ten, twelve, and sometimes sixteen horses. Now here is a motive power occupying no more room than a van, or an omnibus, performing the same work with an economy of space most desirable in crowded thoroughfares, and doubtless with a great saving.

The time may soon arrive when this invention may be used for carrying passengers in our streets, for drawing heavily laden carts or wagons on the highway, or dragging ploughs in the field, or performing other necessary and important services which no animal force could accomplish.

Illustrated London News.

A Bride in the Wrong Bed.

We have the Cincinnati Enquirer as voucher for the following. A newly married pair put up at the Spencer House—they went out shopping—returned—bride had left some things—she quietly slipped out leaving her spouse asleep—found her lost articles—returned—mistook Main for Broadway—got into the Mansion instead of the Spencer—it looked a little strange—asked a boy if she was in the Spencer—boy said yes, not fully understanding her—she told him to lead her to 48—she partly disrobed and got into bed—expected her husband momentarily—fell asleep—the occupant of 48 Madison, an Indiana merchant, returned from the theatre—a little tight—quietly went to room—to bed—to sleep. The account proceeds:

How long the two reposed there side by side, with only a foot of space between them, all unconscious of each other's presence, is not exactly known, but probably about an hour, when a tremendous noise was heard in the apartment, from which female screams issued wildly, piercing, and ceaselessly.

The hotel was in an uproar; proprietors, clerks, waiters, porters, and guests, dressed and half dressed, were at the door of "forty-eight" in a few minutes, blocking up the entrance, and asking each other eagerly, 'What is the matter?' 'For God's sake tell us what is the trouble?'

The cause of this outcry may be imagined. The bride had awakened about midnight, and putting her hands over her husband, it fell upon the Indianian's face, and the soft, warm touch aroused him at once. He did not understand it exactly, though he did not dislike it, and in a moment more Mrs. R. said: "My dearest husband, where have you been all this while?"

"Husband," echoed the merchant, beginning to see, like Lord Tinsel, that he had "made a small mistake here;" "I am nobody's husband. I reckon, my dear madam, you're in the wrong bed."

In the wrong bed—horror of horrors thought the bride. What would her leige-lord—what would the curious world say? And Mrs. R. screamed terribly and sprang from the couch just as her companion did the same.—He was fully as much alarmed as she, and entreated her to give him time and he would leave the apartment, although it was the one he had engaged—he'd make oath to that.

Scream, scream, scream, was the only reply to this kind proposition.

"My God, madam, don't yell so! you'll wake the house. Be reasonable; I swear it's only a mistake. Have some thought of the consequences. I don't want to hurt you, I swear I don't.—You'll get me shot, and yourself—well I won't say what."

Just at this juncture, the throng outside presented itself at the door, and beheld Mrs. R. cowering in one corner, exercising her lungs magnificently, with a sheet wrapped over her form and head, and the Indianian in the middle of the room enveloped in a coverlet, and ejaculating: "My God, madam, don't!"

The Junior proprietor, Dr. Cahill, saw there must be some mistake, and requesting the others to retire, called the merchant out, went with him into another room, and there learned the whole story. The Doctor then sent one of the ladies of the hotel to Mrs. R., and the entire affair was explained, greatly to her relief, though she was overwhelmed with confusion at a circumstance that might have ruined her reputation forever.

Under the escort of the Doctor she was conveyed to the "Spencer" where the husband was found pacing the corridors with frantic mein, and half-crazed with grief at the mysterious disappearance of his wife, whom he believed had been spirited away by a villain, or murdered for her jewels in this 'infernal city,' where, as he expressed it "they would kill a man for a dollar any time."

As soon as he beheld his spouse he caught her to his bosom and wept like a child. He was melted with happiness at her discovery and recovery, and told her that he had scoured the city for intelligence of her whereabouts in vain.

Throwing Stones at the Devil.

The late Dr. Johnson was well knomn for his quaint wit as well as for his goodness of heart. Walking out back of his house, where a new street was opening, he saw an Irishman hard at work with a crow-bar striving to dislodge a huge stone from the ground, where it was held fast by the roots of a tree. His patience was fairly exhausted by the vain struggles he had made, and at last exclaimed in a passion: "The devil take it! The devil take it!"

The old pastor approached him and quietly remarked that he ought not to make such free use of the name of the evil one, and certainly not wish to throw such a big stone at him as that.

The Irishman was quiet in a minute, and striking his crow-bar into the ground, and leaning leisurely on it, he turned up his face at once to the Doctor and the sun-light, while over it roughly played those indescribable fore runners of genuine Irish-wit, he replied: "Och, then, and it is yourself that's finding a fault wid me for sayin' that same, when it's yees and the like of yees that's *paid by the year* for abusin' the ould gintleman all the time!"

The old gentleman turned away to smile and enjoy the retort.

THE HISTORY OF A CHAIR.—A Berlin journal has the following marvelous tale, of which it guarantees the truth: "An old woman, who recently died in the hospital left among other things a very old arm chair of Gothic style, a foreigner paid as much as 500f for the chair, and surprise having been expressed at his having given so large a sum, he made this explanation—"The chair, with other things, was offered by the States of Mochren to the Empress Maria Theresa, and for many years figured in her boudoir. After her death it, by by her express desire, was sent to Queen Marie Antoinette, in France, and afterwards was one of the principal pieces of furniture allowed to Louis the XVI. in the Temple. The King's valet de chambre, Fleury, afterwards became possessed of the chair, and took it to England, where it became the property of the Prince Regent, and alterwards the Duke of Cumberland. The latter took it to Berlin, and there it was given to an upholsterer to repair. The workman charged with the job found secreted in it a diamond pin, a portrait in pencil of a boy, and a number of small sheets of paper filled with very small writing. The things he appropriated; the pin he sold, and the portrait and papers he gave to a watchmaker, a friend of his. Although the writing was in a foreign language the watchmaker succeeded in making out that it consisted of a series of secret and very important instructions drawn up by Louis XVI. for the Dauphin, his son, the portrait being that of the latter. The watchmaker, whose name was Naundorff, some years after gave himself out as Louis XVII., and produced the papers and portrait in question to prove his allegation. After making some noise in France and Belgium, in which latter country he passed by many of Morel de Saint Didier, this man died in 1849. His son, who called himself Duke of Normandy, went to Java, in 1853. The Berlin workman who discovered the document naturally did not state how Naundorff became possessed of it, but just before his death, which took place lately, he made a full disclosure to his family. They found out that the famous arm chair had remained at Berlin, and had come into possession of the old woman; and they caused it to be bought in order to sell it again in Austria."

Theory of the Distribution of Gold.

Is not electricity the agent by which gold is deposited in quartz? I recollect reading, a few years ago, in some periodical, that a French chemist had succeeded in extracting enough gold from the ashes of trees growing in and about Paris, to coin three or four forty franc pieces. Further, an experiment was made by passing the electrical current between two pieces of clay placed near together: after a time a deposit of gold was detected, that evidently was the work of the subtle fluid.

By the one fact we have evidence that gold exists in infinitesimal particles throughout the earth, capable of being carried and disseminated by capillary attraction, among the very fibres of the wood itself; and by the other that electricity—a more powerful agent—will carry these small particles of metal within its currents, and deposit where an obstacle impedes its passage. Quartz veins of a glassy texture—that is, containing a preponderance of silax—seldom, if ever, contain gold, unless in pockets or decayed places, where the electric current might find a passage; it is those whose base is of a calcareous nature in which we find gold regularly distributed, which constitutes the class of paying veins. The electric fluid has an attraction for most metals and presuming they exist in infinite particles throughout nature, the different veins may have become impregnated, with metals and minerals at the same time, and under this character we find them.—Thus, analysis shows sulphurets to be composed of gold, iron and sulphur; and what agent so likely to form the combination as electricity.

The Devil is in a bushel of trouble.

Commercial.

List of persons having goods remaining at the Statesville Depot up to January 1, 1859.

Rev J A Stradley, 1 pkg, Rev W B Richardson, 1 pkg, R W York, 3 pkgs, E E Green, 1 bundle fruit trees, T J W Carr, 1 bdle fruit trees, John Young, 1 bdle fruit trees, A N Erwin, 300lb, John A Hunt, T H McRorie, H L & J C Smith, 800lb, M Rufty, 1 pkg, A Leather, 500lb, A A Hall, 1 bbl and 1 keg, M M Bailey, 1 keg, Powell & Long, 1 trunk, Watts, White, & Co, C S Brown.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 27th December, by Paley Sharpe, Esq., Mr. HAMILTON CROUCH to Miss ANN HARMAN.

In this County, on the 2d instant, by J. M. Lippard, Esq., Dr. J. J. KENT, of Memphis, Tenn., to Miss MARY JOHNSON, of this County. [Memphis papers please copy.]

In Rowan County, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JAMES C. JOHNSON to Miss SARAH CRAWFORD, daughter of the late Hugh F. McKnight.

On the 22d ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, in Wilkes County by the Rev. N. F. Reid, P. E., Mr. LEWIS J. L. CHEELY, of Jonesville, N. C., formerly of Brunswick County, Virginia, to Misss MARY E. V. MORRISON.

May they long live a happy pair,
And pleasure much together share.

[COM.

In Rowan County, on the 30th December, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOSEPH RUMPLE to Miss REBECCA LOWRANCE.

Obituary.

DIED,

At his residence, in Iredell County, on the evening of the 2d instant, Captain PLACEBO HOUSTON, aged near 80 years.

On the 1st instant, at his residence in this County, Mr. MICHAEL HARMAN, aged 81 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

This venerable father in Israel had been for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. With the good hand of God upon him he was permitted to reach the outside limit that is allotted to man upon earth. For it is written: "The days of our years are three-score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." This venerable man was brought down to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. In his death we are forcibly reminded of the truth: "One generation passeth away and another cometh. The fathers, where are they, and the prophets, do they live forever?" COL.

Near Granite Hill, on the 20th December, Mrs. ISABELLA MILLS, wife of J. L. Mills, and oldest daughter of the late James McNeely.

The deceased became a member of the Presbyterian Church some five years ago; in which communion she adorned her profession by a Godly walk and pious conversation. In October last she voluntarily took a dismission from that Church, and united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, that she and her husband might go up to the House of God in company. How inscrutable are the ways of God! In the prime of early womanhood, and poised, as it were, between the smiling sunshine of girlhood and the sterner and more subdued period of riper years, she has been called to join her father and mother, who have passed before to that

"Bright Clime where faith and fancy soar,
And love, and joy, and hope walk hand in hand."

The wounds heretofore inflicted on this bereaved family are again reopened and made to bleed afresh; and thus, within a few short years has this once happy family been called to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father and mother, and now an affectionate sister. But ye who mourn your early dead be comforted. They have but buffeted a stormy sea, and are now safely moored in Heaven. Let Isabella gently rest beneath the grey old tree and yellow sod where a husband's affections has laid her. The resurrection triumph shall reanimate her sleeping dust, and, clothed in immortal beauty it will become a fit temple for the indwelling of her now glorified spirit. "Be ye also ready."

A FRIEND.

Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Statesville, on the 1st of January, 1859.

Bailey, J. F.
Clarke, David, 2
Dobbin, Wm., 2
Dry, D. M.
Gilleland, R. K.
Gibson, J. W.
Gilles, S. S.
Gray, Mary C.
Garrison, J. A.
Garrison, David
Henry, Robt.
Harris, Henry
Harpe, Jesse
Knox, Wm.
Keistler, Charles
Keistler, Rev. Paul
Keistler, L. M.
Leath, Miss Ann M.
Lippard, Wm.
Maniers, J. C.
Morrison, R. H., 2
Myers, Ezekial
McEwen, Mrs. Tirza H.
Nicholson, Rev. Ths.
Ostwalt, Peter
Robinson, Jas. R.
Rike, Dan'l
Rumpble, Dan'l
Smith, Miss Jane
Smith, Mrs. Cora
Shehan, Jerry
Spears, Newton
Styers, Peter
Tucker, Jas. W.
Tucker, Miss Mal P.
Willifors, Mrs. J. C.
Whitaker, Sam'l

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

40 letters

Cook Wanted.

Wanted TO HIRE, a WOMAN to cook and wash for a small family—a woman without children. Apply to

E. B. DRAKE.

W. H. Wyatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

Office Western N. C. Rail Road.

WANTED, Immediately!

For the Western North Carolina Rail Road, 50 NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the construction and repairs of said Road, between Salisbury and Newton. Apply at this Office.

JAMES C. TURFER,
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1859. Eng. & Sup't.
5-3w

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by D. R. BRADFORD, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on **Tuesday, the 18th January**, instant, on the Premises, all of his **Personal Property**, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Wagon, Buggy, and other articles. Also, **a Tract of Land**, containing 150 acres, more or less, lying 8 miles west of Statesville, adjoining the lands of F. Watts, Miles Leopard, and others.

Terms:—Half cash; the balance of the purchase-money in six months, with interest from date.

Sale to take place positively.

J. A. ROSEBRO,
Jan. 1, 1859.—5-2w Trustee.

HOFFLIN'S Clothing Emporium,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN,
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1859.—5-6m

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Statesville, 30th Dec., 1858.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the directions of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of $300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or counties, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County:—

Salisbury, under the direction of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.

Statesville, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.

Newton, under the direction of Jonas Bost, John Wilfong, George Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McCorkle.

Morganton, under the direction of E. J. Erwan, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alex'r Duckworth.

Marion, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Alvery Bergin, A. M. Erwin, and J. L. Carson.

Lenoir, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Bogle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones, or any three of them.

Taylorsville, under the direction of Jos. M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Robert Wilson, W. G. James, or any three of them.

Asheville, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merriman, John Bergin.

At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.

R. F. SIMONTON,
5-2m. Sec'y & Treas'r.
News, Asheville, copy 2 months

Notice.

All persons who have claims against the Firm of **Scroggs & Walker,** are notified to produce them before me for verification, on **Monday the 10th,** or **Saturday the 15th,** or on **Monday the 17th January,** on which days J. A. Scroggs, A. M. Walker, and L. Q. Sharpe, are hereby notified to attend at my office in Statesville.

Persons having claims must present them on the days named, and on no other days.

W. P. CALDWELL,
January 5, 1859. C. & M. E.
5-2w

JAMES F. BELL, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,

Statesville, N. C.,

Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.

January 1, 1859.—5-1y

SALE OF Valuable Property.

On Thursday, 18th Jan'ry, inst., I will offer for Sale, at my Residence, *On Elk Creek, in Alexander County,* The following Property, viz:

Ten or fifteen new Road Wagons, of all sizes; one fine new two-horse Carriage; five or six Buggies; Mules and Horses; Milk Cows and Beeves; three new Stoves; one large Still; Iron and Stone Ware; Wheat, Corn, and Oats. Also,

3 or 4 well-improved Plantations,

Which, if not sold, will be rented.

ALSO,

My Stock of Goods now on hand, with various other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will continue day by day until all is sold.

Terms will be reasonable, and made known on day of sale.

THOS. MILLER.
Jan. 1, 1859. 5-2w

E. Nye Hutchinson & Co.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

Drugs and Medicines,

Having just received, from the Northern Markets a large and well-assorted Stock, will sell low for cash.

French, English, and American WINDOW GLASS, Different sizes;

PUTTY;

OILS, Linseed, Tanners, (several qualities,) pure Sperm, Whale, Lard, Sea Elephant, Machine, Metallic, Kerosene, Castor, Sweet, &c.;

VARNISHES, Durable Lustre, Imitation English Finishing Furniture, Coach Brown Japan, Black Japan, Copal, White Copal, and Grecian;

PAINTS, Pure Lead in Oil, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Paris Green, &c.;

Dye-Stuffs; Burning Fluid; Paint Brushes; Perfumery;

FRESH GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, of all kinds.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4.1y

Notice.

THE Firm of SIMONTON & HUBBARD is this day dissolved by consent. The business will be settled by R. F. SIMONTON, who is alone authorized to do so.

R. F. SIMONTON.
JOHN HUBBARD.

January 1, 1859.—5-1m

Simonton Tannery.

I WILL continue the **Tanning Business,** with **John Hubbard as Foreman,** and expect to keep at my Office, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of **Sole, Harness,** and **Upper Leather, Calf** and **Sheep Skins,** &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.

I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.

R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP Machine Shop AND Foundry,

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.

The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

Sugar Cane Crushers.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers,* which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.

Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Donble Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Jnst Received—

50 SACKS SALT,
and for sale cheap for CASH.

T. H. McRORIE.

Wanted—

5,000 BUSHELS CORN,

For which the market price will be paid.

T. H. McRORIE.

Dec. 24—4-tf

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE

15 *or* 20 *Likely Young Negroes,*

For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention. Y. S. DEAN.

Dec. 22, 1858. 3-tf

Last and final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and pay up during the month of January.

STOCKTON & MORRISON.
Dec. 13, 1858. 3-tf

Something Good.

BLUE FISH AND MULLETS,
Of the best quality, for sale.

SALT,
In large seamless sacks, cheap for cash.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE COLLEGE will pay their subscriptions to JOS. W. STOCKTON.

We are in imminent need of funds.

Dec. 34, 1858. 4-tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB

PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,

AT THE

IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Wanted,

Any number of *Advertisements.*

Notice.

We have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c.,

WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.

Also,

We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-6mos

CHINA, GLASS, & CROCKERY, AT China Hall,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED, a very large and handsome assortment of China, Tea and Dinner Sets; also, China Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Mottoed Mugs, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.

GLASS WARE,

In every variety, Cut or Pressed.

Fruit, Cake, Preserve and Jelly Stands; Sugars, Creamers, Goblets, Tumblers, Decanters, Bohemian Toilet Bottles, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WHITE, GRANITE, & COMMON WARE.

A very large assortment of the best quality of Ironstone Ware; also, common White and Blue Edge Ware; Painted Tea-cups and Sausers, at 25 cts. a sett.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Churns, Buckets, Rolling-pins, Steak-mauls, Butter-paddles, Knife Boxes and Baskets; Market, Clothes, School, and Key Baskets; Table Mats and Bread Trays.

SILVER-PLATED & BRITANIA WARE, &c.

Extra fine Silver-plated Castors; Cut Bottles; Britannia Castors; Chafing Dishes; Buckwheat-cake Dishes; Table and Tea Spoons; Knives and Forks; Carvers; Britannia Tea Setts; Pitchers; Tumblers; Mugs; Molasses Cans; Britannia Plate Covers; Coffee Mills & Cocoa Dippers; Butter Knives; Sugar Spoons; Tea Bells; Egg Friers and Coddlers, with 3 minute glasses; Brass and Britannia Candlesticks; Snuffer Waiters; Tea Trays; Knife Cleaners; Egg and Mustard Spoons, &c.

The public, and especially the ladies, are requested to call and examine our Stock, as we feel confident that it is superior to anything of the kind ever before opened in this place.

JAMES HARTY & Co.
Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of REESE & STIREWALT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are once more earnestly requested to come forward and make payment. Settlements can be made with either of us until the 15th of January, 1859; after that time our notes and accounts will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

H. B. REESE.
V. STIREWALT.

Dec. 8, 1858. 2-tf

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

The Fall Session of this Institution closed the 30th November. The number of students in attendance during the past scholastic year was 110.

The next Term will commence on the First Wednesday in January next.

No deduction will be made for loss of time less than three weeks at the beginning of the Session, and none for less than two weeks after the time of entrance.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

STEAM SAW MILL AT Auction.

THE undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, on *Thursday, the 10th of February next,* at 12 o'clock, M., his

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

On the Concord Road, near the 19 mile post from Statesville, in Iredell County, on the Plantation of Isaac Harris, Esq., with a Lease of the Premises for 9 years.

Said Mill is in good running order, offers good inducements to any one desirous of engaging in the Lumber business, and will be sold without reserve. Also,

1 GUMMING MACHINE.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN L. BRAWLEY.
Dec. 20, 1858. 4-6t

Cheap for Cash.

1,000 NEGRO BLANKETS, white and colored: also,

A good lot KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON, assorted sizes.

50 SEAMLESS SACKS, 3¼ bushels each.

Fine white LIVERPOOL SALT; also

A large lot 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, which will be sold at cost prices.

CLEAN RICE, SALT FISH, BUTTER, and CHEESE, for sale by

WM. S. CASON.
Dec. 20, 1858. 4-1m

Trust Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of a *Deed in Trust* to me executed by A. W. McHENRY, for the purposes therein named, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the

COURT HOUSE IN STATESVILLE,

On the 17th January next,

A Tract of Land containing 164 acres, on the waters of Weathers Creek, adjoining lands of Jesse Westmoreland and others, known as the Comming Land. There are 4 or 5 acres of first-rate meadow on the tract. Also,

ON THE 18th of JANUARY,

At the House of Thos. Miller, in Alexander County,

One other Tract, lying in said County, on the waters of Sandy Branch, known as the Drum Tract, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of Thos. Miller and others.

Terms:—Six months credit, with interest; bond and approved security required.

J. A. MURCHISON,
Dec. 16, 1858. 4-3t Trustee.

Wanted,

At the Iredell Express Office, **5,000** good and responsible **Subscriptions,** for which the very best Paper will be exchanged.

Markets.

STATESVILLE MARKET,

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

By J. F. Alexander & Co.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	10a12
Beef,	4½ a 5½	Molasses,	50 a 62
Beeswax,	22½ a 25	Nails,	6 a 7
Butter,	15 a 18	Peas,	60 a 70
Coffee,	14 a 16½	Rags,	03½
Candles Tallow,	25	Salt,	2,50 3.00
Adamantine,	30 a 35	Sugar,	12 a 14
Corn,	50 a 55	Leaf,	16 20
Chickens,	10 a 12	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Eggs, dozen,	0 a 10	Wheat,	.75 a 85
Feathers,	35 a 40	Linsey Cloth,	30 a 35
Flour,	4 00 a 4 25	Rice,	06
Flaxseed,	a 1 00	Dry-Hides 12c, Green 05	
Dried Apples, pl'd	110	D. Peaches, pl'd	2 00
Pork, per lb.,	6 a 6 1-2	" unpl'd	1 00

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Bacon	12 a 12½	MOLASSES—	
FLOUR—		Cuba	30 a 31
Family	5 37 a 5 50	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Super.	5 25 a 5 00	SALT—	
Fine	5 00 a 0 00	Liverpool	1 50 a 00
Scratched	4 75 a 0 00	FLAXSEED—	
GRAIN—			1 00 a 0 00
Corn	80 a 90	N. C. SPIRITS—	
Wheat	0 95 a 0 00	P. Brandy	1 00 a 00
Oats	45 a 0 50	Apple do	70 a 00
Peas	0 75 a 0 00	Whisky	50 a 55
Rye	0 90 a 1 00	WOOL—	18 a 1
LARD—	13 a 14		

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

Bacon—		Pork, pr lb	7 a 8
Hog round,	10 a 12	Molasses com	40 a 45
Corn, pr bus	50 a 52	" S House	60 a 70
Meal, pr bus	50 a 55	Sugar, Brown,	9 a 12
Oats, pr bus	45 a 50	Salt, Sack	160 a 165
Flour, 100 lbs.	$2 a 225	Peas, pr bus	00 a 55
" " Bbl.	475	Beef, on hoof	5 a 6
Wheat, pr bus	85 a 100	Potatoes, Irish	50 0 62
Feathers, pr lb	33 a 37	Yarn, bale	100 110
Lard, pr lb	10 a 11	Whiskey, N C,	40 45
Wool washed	27 a 28	Brandy, apple	75 1 00
" unwashed	23 a 00	" Peach	1 a 150

SALISBURY MARKET.

BACON—		FLOUR—	
Sides	0a00	Per 100 lbs	$2 00a2 25
Hog round	9 a 12	per bbl	$4 50a4 75
BEEF—		Feathers	30a35
Per lb	5a5	Lard per lb	10a12
BUTTER—		MOLASSES—	
Per lb	15a18	Sugar House	70
Beeswax	22a23	Common	37a45
Beans	50	N. O. Syrup	55 65
COFFEE—		SUGAR—	
Rio	12a14	Loaf	14a17
Laguira	15a16	Brown	9a13
Java	17a23	Salt per sack	1 90a2 25
Mocha	20a23	Oats	35a37
CANDLES—		Pork per lb	6½a7
Adamantine	24a30	Peas, per bush	65
Sperm	40a50	POTATOES—	
Tallow	17a20	Irish	75 a1 00
CORN—		Wheat	90 a100
Per bush	60a65	Whisky. West.	60a65
Meal	55a70	WOOL—	
Apples	50 125	Washed	30a35
		Unwashed	23a30

NEW GROCERY!

The undersigned having taken the stand, formerly occupied by O. Gillespie & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the

Whole Sale & Retail GROCERY Business

—Begs leave to inform the Citizens of Statesville and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a large and well selected STOCK—

Consisting in part of,
Rio, LaGuyra and Java Coffee;
A B C and other grades of Sugars;
A No. article of Crushed Sugar;
A fine assortment of Black and Green Teas;
A Prime article of Cuba Molasses;
Colgate's Pale No. one Toilet Soaps;
Soda & Sugar Crackers by bbl & box;
Candies, Candles and Cheese;
Starch by the pound or box;
Matches, Sieves, Plow Lines, bed-Cords;
Pepper, Spice, Nut-megs, Cinnamon, Mace, brooms, Axes, Wrap'g paper;
Soda, Salaratus and Mustard;
Lamp Oil, burning Fluid, Pickles;
Liverpool and Table Salt, etc.
Pure White Lead,
Linseed Oil.
Cut and Wrought Nails.
Shot and Stoneware,
Also, a lot of Seamless Bags.

I intend keeping on hand everything in the

Grocery Line,

except Liquors, and I intend to sell them either by Wholesale or Retail, as low as any other House in the place. I have also, a large stock of

Fancy and Staple *DRY GOODS*

which I will sell at the lowest Cash prices. Please give me a call, before Purchasing elsewhere.

W. S. CASON.
Statesville, Oct. 15. 46 3m

New Firm.

The undersigned give notice that they have entered into Copartnership, under the style of

WATTS, WHITE & CO.,

at the old stand of Watts, Douglas & Co and are now receiving direct from the Northern cities, a large and general assortment of of Fall and Winter

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Bonnets, Queens-ware, Drugs, Medicines, Iron, Steel, Nails, etc.

—GROCERIES—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Powder, Lead, Pepper, Allspice, ginger, Tea—in short every article usually kept in an extensive establishment. All of which will be sold very low for Cash. Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

W. F. WATTS,
M. A. WHITE,
J. B. DOUGLAS.
Statesville, Oct. 8th, 1858. 42tf

Blanks.

Poetry.

The Old Folks' Room.

The old man sat by the chimney side—
His face was wrinkled and wan,
And he leaned both hands on his stout [oak cane,
As if all his work were done.

His coat was of good old fashioned gray,
The pockets were deep and wide,
Where his "specks" and steel tobacco-box,
Lay snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So near him the tongs were kept:
Sometimes he mused as he gazed on the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What saw he in the embers there?
Ah! pictures of other years:
And now and then they wakened smiles,
But oftener started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In a high-backed, flag seat chair;
I see 'neath the pile of her muslin cap
The sheen of her silvery hair.

There's a happy look on her aged face,
As she busily knits for him,
And Nellie takes up the stitches dropped,
For grandmother's eyes are dim.

Their children come and read the news,
To pass the time each day;
How it stirs the old man's heart,
To hear of the world away.

'Tis a homely scene, I told you so,
But pleasant it is to view;
At least I thought it so myself,
And sketched it down for you.

Be kind unto the old, my friend,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The sterne, fierce battle of life.

They taught your youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us gently lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

Amusment and Instruction.

A Thrilling Adventure.

"Father will have done the great chimney to night, won't he, mother? waiting for his father's breakfast, which he carried to him at his work every morning.

"He said he hoped all the scaffolding would be down to-night," answered the mother, "and that'll be a fine sight: for I never like the ascending of those great chimneys; it is so risky, thy father being last up."

"Eh, then, I'll go and see him, and help 'em to give a shout before he comes down," said Tom.

"And then," continued the mother, "if all goes on right, we are to have a frolic to-morrow, and into the country, and take our dinners, and spend all the day in the woods."

"Hurrah!" cried Tom, as he ran off to his father's place of work, with a can of milk in one hand, and some bread in the other. His mother stood in the door watching him as he went merrily whistling down the street, and she thought of the dear father he was going to, and the dangerous work he was engaged in, and then her heart sought its sure refuge, and she prayed to God to bless and protect he treasure.

Tom with a light heart pursued his way to his father, and leaving him his breakfast, went to his own work, some distance. In the evening, on his way home, he went around to see how his father was getting along.

James Howard, the father, and a number of other workmen, had been building one of those lofty chimneys, which in English manufacturing towns almost supply the place of other architectural beauty. This chimney was the highest and most tapering that had ever been erected, and as Tom shaded his eyes from the slant rays of the setting sun, to look up in search of his father, his heart almost sunk within him at the appalling height.—The scaffold was almost down; the men at the bottom were removing the last beam and poles: Tom's father stood alone at the top.

He then looked around to see if everything was right, and then waving his hat in the air, the men below answered him with a long, loud cheer, little Tom shouting as heartily as any of them. As their voices died away, however, they heard a different sound, a cry of alarm and horror from above. "The rope! the rope!" The men looked around, and coiled upon the ground lay the rope, before the scaffolding was removed, should have been fastened to the top of the chimney, for Tom's father to come down by it. The scaffolding had been taken down without remembering to take the rope up. There was a dead silence. They all knew it was impossible to throw the rope high enough or skillful enough to reach the top of the chimney, or if it could, it would hardly be safe. They stood in silent dismay, unable to give any help or think of any means of safety.

And Tom's father; he walked round the little circle; the dizzy height seemed more and more fearful, and the solid earth farther and farther from him. He shut his eyes; he felt as if the next moment he must be dashed to pieces on the ground below.

The day passed as industriously as usual with Tom's mother at home. She was always busily employed for her husband and children in some way or other, and to-day she had been harder at work than usal, getting ready for the holiday to-morrow. She had just finished her arrangements, and her thoughts were silently thanking God for the happy home, and for all these blessings of life, when Tom ran in.

His face was as white as ashes, and he could hardly get his words out—"Mother! Mother! he cannot get down!

"Who, lad? thy father?" asked the mother.

"They have forgotten to leave him the rope," answered Tom, scarcely able to speak,

The mother started up, horror-struck, and stood for a moment paralysed; then pressing her hand over her face, as if to shut out the terrible picture, and breathing a prayer to God for help, she rushed out of the house.

When she reached the place where her husband was at work, a crowd gathered around the foot of the chimney, and stood there quite helpless, gazing up with faces full of terror.

"He says he will throw himself down."

"Thee munna do that, lad," cried the wife, with a clear, hopeful voice; "thee munna do that. Wait a bit. Take off thy stockings, lad, and unravel them, and let down the thread with a bit of mortar. Dost thou hear me, Jem?"

The man made a sign of assent: for it seemed as if he could not speak—and taking off his stockings unraveled the worsted yarn, row after row. The people stood in breathless silence and suspense, wondering what Tom's mother could be thinking of, and why she sent him in such haste for the carpenter's ball of twine.

"Let down one end of the thread with a bit of stone, and keep fast hold of the other," cried she to her husband.

The little thread came waving down the tall chimney, blown hither and thither by the wind; but it reached hands that were waiting for it. Tom held the ball of string, while his mother tied one end of it to the ball of worsted thread.

"Now, pull it slowly," cried she to her husband, as she gradually unwound the string, until it reached him. "Now hold the string fast, and pull it up," cried she; and the string grew heavy and hard to pull, for Tom and his mother had fastened a thick rope to it. They watched it gradually and slowly uncoiling from the ground, as the string was drawn up hither.

There was but one coil left. It has reached the top. "Thank God, thank God!" exclaimed the wife. She hid her face in her hands in silent prayer, and tremblingly rejoiced. The iron to which it was to be fastened was there all right—but would her husband be able to make use of it?—Would not the terror of the past hour have so unnerved him as to prevent him from taking the necessary measure for his safety? She did not know the magical influence that her few words had exercised over him.—She did not know the strength that the sound of her voice, so sound and steadfast, had filled him with, as if the little thread that carried him the hope of life once more had conveyed some portion of that faith in God which nothing ever destroyed or shook in her pure heart. She did not know, as she waited there, that the words came over him, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God." She lifted up her heart to God for strength, but could do nothing more for her husband, and her heart turned to God, and rested on him as on a rock.

There was a great shout. "He's safe, mother, he's safe!"

"Thou hast saved my life, my Mary," said her husband, folding her in his arms; "but what ails thee?—thee seems more sorry than glad about it."

But Mary could not speak; and if the strong hold of her husband had not held her up, she would have fallen to the ground—the sudden joy after such great fear had overcome her.

"Tom, let thy mother lean on thy shoulder," said his father," and we will take her home.

And in their happy homes they poured forth their hearts to God for his great goodness, and their happy life together felt dearer and holier for the peril it had been in, and the nearness of the danger that had brought them unto God. And the holiday the next day—was it not indeed a thanksgiving day?

Consider me Smith.

BY J. J. HOOPER.

There is a very good story in the papers of the day, which is told of Dr. Maxey, of the University of South Carolina, as I think, incorrectly. The trick in reality was played by old Dr. Caldwell, formerly President of the University of North Carolina. I recollect hearing it, when a child, from the Doctor's own lips; and I well remember how he chuckled at the recollection of the consternation into which he threw the students, who had hauled him two or three miles in his own carriage, without knowing it—by requesting them to draw him back.

But whether Dr. Caldwell or Dr. Maxey—or both—are entitled to the credit of having reversed the saw of madcap collegians, in this particular case, there is one feat which the North Carolina President did perform—his right to the credit is indisputable.—The "victim" would, doubtless, if he lives, "qualify to the facts."

The old Doctor was a small man, and lean, but as hard and angular as the most irregular of pine knots. He looked as if he might be tough, but did not seem strong; nevertheless, he was, among the knowing ones, reputed to be as agile "as a cat," and in addition was by no means deficient in knowledge of the "noble science of self-defence," Besides, he was as "cool as a cowcumber." Well, in the Freshman class of a certain year—and I believe the story goes that the fellow never got out of the Freshman, though the Doctor did certainly "put him through" in one sense of the word—was a burly, beefy, mountaineer, of eighteen or nineteen. This genius conceived a great contempt for old Bolus's physical dimensions, and his soul was horrified that one so deficient in muscle, should be so potential in his rule. Poor Jones—that's what we'll call him—had no idea of moral force. At any rate he was not inclined to knock under to it, and be controlled despotically by a man that he imagined he could tie and whip. He at length determined to give the old gentleman a genteel private thrashing some night in the College Campus, pretending to mistake him for some fellow-student;

Shortly after, on a dark and rainy night, Jones met the Doctor crossing the Campus. Walking up to him abruptly, "hello, Smith! you rascal—is this you?" And with that he struck the old gentleman a blow on the side of the face that nearly felled him.—Old Bolus said nothing, but squared himself, and at it they went. Jones' youth, weight, and muscle made him an "ugly customer;" but after a round or two, the Doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his beefy antagonist down, and was a-straddle of his chest, with one hand on his throat and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of his head.

"Ah! stop—I beg pardon, Doctor!—Doctor Caldwell—a mistake—for heaven's sake, Doctor!" groaned poor Jones, who thought he was about to be eaten up—"I really thought it was Smith!"

The Doctor replied with a "word and a blow" alternately—"it makes no difference; for all present purposes consider me Smith!" And, it is said, that old Bolus gave Jones such a pounding, then and there, as probably prevented his ever making another mistake as to personal identity on the College Campus.

Railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburgh.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his letters from St. Petersburgh, Russia, gives an interesting account of the railroad between that city and Moscow, in which Mr. Thomas Winans of Baltimore is deeply interested. He states that it is as straight as a sunbeam, and that the Emperor Nicholas had it built upon the shortest possible distance between the two cities, by carrying it for hundreds of versts through swamps, where an artificial foundation of piles was necessary. Mr. Taylor considers it the finest railway in the world, and adds: There are thirty-three stations between Moscow and St. Petersburgh. At the most of these the station-houses are palaces, all built exactly alike, and on a scale of magnificance which scorns expense. A great deal of needless luxury has been wasted upon them. The bridges, also, are models of solidity and durability. Everything is on the grandest scale, and the punctuality and exactness of the running arrangements are worthy of all praise. But at what cost has all this been accomplished?

This road, four hundred miles in length, over a level country, with very few cuts, embankments, and bridges, except between Moscow and Tver, about one-fourth of the distance, has been built at an expense of 120,000,000 of rubles, ($90,000,000,) or $225,000 per mile.

When one takes into consideration the cheapness of labar in Russia; the sum becomes still more enormous. The work was not only conducted by American engineers, but Mr. Winans, the present engineer, is now carrying on the running under a contract with the government. His principal assistants are Americans. This contract, which was originally for ten years, has yet three years to run, at the end of which time Mr. Winans will be able to live on what he has earned. His annual profit on the contract is said to be one million rubles, or about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Some idea of its liberal character may be obtained from the fact that his allowance for grease alone is three silver copees a verst for each wheel—about three and a half cents a mile—or with an ordinary train, some seven hundred dollars for the run from Moscow to St. Petersburgh. His own part of the contract is faithfully and admirably discharged, and he is, of course, highly entitled to all he can make.

A Short Tale of Female Heroism.

In the month of June, a peddlar and his wife presented themselves at sundown at the door of a little farm house at Boaie, in France, and requested permission of the farmer to stay over night. A small room was consigned to them, as the farmer's wife was confined to her bed. The next day was Sunday and the farmer and his servants went to church. The peddler also started to go, and there remained in the house, the wife of the farmer, a new-born infant, the peddler' wife, who feigned illness, and a child six years of age. Scarcely had the people gone out, when the peddler's wife, armed with a knife, presented herself at the bed of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her keys, and desired the little boy to show the apartments. She arose softly from her bed, followed the peddler's wife without being heard, and having beckoned the child out of the room, locked the door. She then desired the child to run for his father and desire him to bring assistance. The child did not lose an instant, but, by a surprising fatality met the peddler on the road who had stolen from the church to assist his wife in the preconcerted robbery. The peddler asked the child where he was going; he answered that he was going to seek his father, as an attempt was made to rob him. The peddler said it was now unnecessary, as he himself would go and protect his mother; and, taking the child by the hand, they returned to the farm. They knocked at the door, but the farmer's wife not recognizing the voice of her husband refused to open; the peddler made vain efforts to induce her, and finally threatened to cut the child's throat and break it open. Furious at being unable to prevail upon her, he executed his horrible threat and killed the child.

After committing this useless crime, he tried to get into the house to save his own wife, as the time passed and the farmer might return from church. His attempts failing he mounted the roof and descended the chimney. The farmer's wife, almost fainting, now saw nothing to deliver her from certain death. The wretch was almost down the chimney and about to enter her chamber, when collecting all her strength, she by sudden inspiration, drew the pailessee (straw bed) to the edge of the hearth and as quickly set fire to it. The smoke in a few minutes enveloped the assassin, who, not being able to ascend, very soon fell in the fire half suffocated. The farmer's courageous wife lost not her presence of mind; but, in his blinded state, struck him several severe blows on the head with the poker, which put him beyond the chance of immediately recovering his senses. Exhausted with fatigue and mental agony, she herself fell senseless on the carpet of the chamber, and remained in this situation till the farmer and his servants returned from church. The dead body of the child, at the gate of the farm-house, was the first horrible spectacle that met the eye of the unhappy farmer. They forced open the doors, and after having recovered to life the farmer's wife, they seized the two culprits and delivered them over to justice. The peddler survived his wounds and burns, but both he and his partner received the punishment due their crime.

"Let me Kiss him for his Mother."

The editor of the New Orleans Advocate has this incident about the ravages of the yellow fever in that city, related to him by one of the Methodist pastors:—

"The preacher was called a few days ago to attend the funeral of a young man. Before his sickness he was a stout, buoyant, active youth.—He was from the State of Maine, and had been here but a short time. He was attacked by yellow fever, and soon died, with no mother or relatives to watch by his bedside, or to soothe him with that sympathy which none but our own "dear kindred blood" can feel or manifest. He died among strangers and was buried by them.—When the funeral service was over, and the strange friends who had ministered to him were about to finally close the coffin, an old lady, who stood by, stopped them and said, "Let me kiss him for his mother!" We have yet to find the first man or woman to whose eye this simple recital has not brough tears."

A Paragraph for Mothers.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine considers the prevailing idea of toughening infants to enable them to withstand cold a disastrous and destructive treatment. Although it may be true that young animals have a higher temperature than old ones, yet it is believed to be a fact that the younger the animal, the feebler its power of resisting cold. The process of "toughening" may be carried so far by cold water baths and exposures to cold air as suddenly and seriously to chill the vital current. "Exposure to the open air and the vicissitudes of the weather in the process of 'toughening' ought not to commence untill the child has obtained the free use of its limbs, so that his own activity may counteract the exposure and assist in the toughening process. Parents should not commence tnis system of 'toughening' when the child is merely passive in their hands. The principle is that the child must assist by its own activity in the process of its hardening. This is the true line."

Cause of Praise.

From the whole surface of the ocean, says Dr. Dick, there arises, every twelve hours, no less than thirty millions cubic feet of water, which is more than sufficient to supply all the rivers on the earth. This immense body of water is formed into clouds, and carried over every part of the continents; and a gain it is condensed into rain, snow, or dews, which fertilize the earth. Should this process cease, we might wash our clothes, but centuries would not dry them; for evaporation alone produces this effect; vegetation would wither; rivers would swell the ocean; the operations of nature would cease. So close is this connection between animal and vegetable life. Praise the Lord, "for He causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth."

☞ Condemn no man for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgement, since every man must give an account of himself to God.—Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it.—*John Wesley.*

Keep a conscience void of offence.

Advertisements.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS!

T. H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers,—It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Murphy & Co., are requested to call and settle by the 1st of July next, if they wish to save cost.

June 5 27tf

Take Notice!

☞ Those indebted to us, are requested to pay up as longer indulgence cannot be given, and ought not to be expected. One of our firm intends leaving the country in a short time, and those owing us *must make their calculations to pay.*

O. GILLESPIE & CO.

Hayne Davis,

Attorney at Law,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

Printing Press

AND

Materials

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.

Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a **House and Lot,** in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent *water*. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.

Oct. 1st 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD,

WATCH-MAKERS

&

JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

Dr. W. S. TATE,

Surgeon and Mechanical

DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform those interested, that he has moved to his new Rooms on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Reese & Stirewalt where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional services. July 24.

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,
Salisbury, N. C.

$100 REWARD!

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 19th of July last, a negro man, called Isaac: He is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, scar on one wrist from a burn (which, not recollected,) good teeth, face rather full, straight build, bold appearance, quick spoken, and weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, and 30 years old. Had on when he departed a pair of copperas colored pants, and perhaps took other clothing from his wife's house. He is very likely and may be considered a No. 1 negro.

I will give a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him again.

ADAM WEBBER.

10 miles north of Statesville, N. C.

MAKING.

J. W. Woodward

Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all Kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment.

All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.

Feb. 27. 13tf

Second Edition,

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,

Statesville, N. C.,

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

Apples.

75 bushels of good Apples, for sale at

S. J. RICKERT'S.

The highest cash price will be paid for

100 dozen Eggs,

Between now and the Christmas Holidays, by

S. J. RICKERT.

Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

THE

BOOK STORE

Still in the Lead—**New Attraction!**

In addition to the well assorted Stock of **Books, Stationery** and Fancy Articles, to be found at AYER'S Book Store—

THE PUBLIC

can now see specimens of AMBROTYPES,

Mellaneotypes, Cameotypes,

and various other Types, which for beauty, durability, and finish, are unsurpassed.

I have recently received full and ample instructions, under Mr. W. P. Hughes—and am now prepared to take any of the above style of Pictures, in as finished a manner, and at as low a figure, as anyother Artist in the coutry. Call and try me and if I fail to give satisfaction, no charge.

H. W. AYER.

Oct 1 44tf

THE

Chickering & Son's

34 Prize

MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he guarantees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Address,

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.

Nov. 3, 1858. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

AVOID COST.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of STOCKTON & MORRISON can avoid cost by paying what they owe soon, as we are determined to close our business.

STOCKTON & MORRISON.

Nov. 8, 1858. 50-tf

Just Received—

5 Tons Guano,

A large lot **King's Mount. Iron,**

Well assorted. For sale by

Nov 12 T. H. McRORIE.

Seed Cotton.

I wish to purchase Cotton in the seed, for which I will pay the highest market price, delivered at my Gin, a mile and a half north west of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.

Corn Meal.

My Mill has been repaired lately. If you want GOOD MEAL, give it a trial; one mile and a half south-west of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.

50-tf

Sheetings.

WE HAVE a large lot of
4-4 Sheetings, suitable for putting up flour
7-8 ditto ditto
7 8 OSNABURGS.

For sale cheap by the bolt or bale.

J. F. ALEXANDER & Co.

ALSO—

SUMMER SILKS,

which we will sell at cost for cash.

J. F. A. & Co.

1855' 24tf

Blum's Almanacs—For 1859.

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Oct 22 47

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!

TO

Country Merchants.

New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for

Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

37tf Eng'r and Sup't.

JUST RECEIVED—

at the Book Store:

Spurgeon's Sermons, 4 volumes;
Presbyterian Psalmist;
David's Psalms. (Rouse's Version;)
Methodist Hymns;
Alexander on Acts;
Port Folios and Writing Paper, &c.

Oct 22 47

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

STATESVILLE

Male Academy,

J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Sec.,	$ 8.00
Higher " " "	12.00
Classical Department, . . "	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are receiving their

Fall and Winter

Stock of **GOODS—**

Consisting in part of

Black and Fancy SILKS,

French and American Merinos, all col'rs
Delaines, Palmetto Cashmeres,
Byadere side stripe Cashmeres and Delaines; DeBaize, assorted colors
Bleached and brown Domestic,
at all prices;

Plain and striped Osnaburg for servants, Kerseys and Georgia Plains, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets of all kinds—Prints of all grades—Shawls and Cloaks, &c.

Negro Brogans,

Mens Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Childrens Shoes and Gaiters, etc. A large stock of Hats, Caps, and

Ready Made Clothing.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,

Hard Ware of all kinds; White Lead and Linseed Oil, Window Glass assorted sizes.

500lbs Baking Soda, Soaps, Perfumeries, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Concentrated Lye for making Soap, Sole and upper Leather.

All of which, were bought on favorable terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot be beat in Western North Carolina. Give a look before buying elsewhere. We charge nothing for Showing our goods.

J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Statesville, Oct 15, 1858. 46

☞ We want 100 bushels good nice peeled dried Peaches, for which we will give $3 50 for 40 pounds. J. F. A. & CO.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes. A. W. WILSON.

Oct 15 46tf

Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

Jo's W. STOCKTON

Is now receiving a NEW and COMPLETE Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Purchased with great care as it regards price, Quality and style, in the Cities of Philadelphia and New York—Consisting of:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Blk. Gro De Rhine, Fancy Dress ilks,
Paris De Laine Rob e a Lez,
Velvet Trim'd do do
Sup'r Valencia do do
High Col'd Cash'r de Cass
Boy'd de Chene Robe a Lez
French Merino, assorted Colors,
Plain and Fig'd, all wool De Laines,
De Bieges. Alpaccas, Ginghams & Prints,
White and Col'd Brilliants,
White Marseilles & Trimmings,
Tarleton, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns,
wiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins,
Ladies' Embroidered Collars and sleeves,
do Mcurning do
Linen Hdk'fs (very Cheap)
Lace and Love Veils,
Handsome Head Dresses,
Latest style of WINTER BONNETS,
Drab and Brown Bloomers,
Roche, Sprigs and Bridal Wreaths.
Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas,
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Brocha Bordered do
Beautiful Plush do
Bord'd and Chinelle Stella do (round cor'd
Chinelle Scarfs.
Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridal SKIRTS, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of all kinds, of the Best Make; also French Cloths, Doe-Skin and Fancy Cassimeres. A complete Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Queensware, Drugs and Paints, Sole Leather.

—GROCERIES—

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Candles, Molasses, Salt, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash or to punctual customers.

J. W. Stockton.

P. S.—I have the Genuine

"Het Anchor Bolting Cloth"

For Sale.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, sold to order, and warranted good or no sale.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Oct 8, 1858. 45tf